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# Maryland



# Farmer



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The TRANSFER BOOKS of the State of Maryland will be CLOSED on the 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1895. No transfers of State Stocks will be made from that date until the 1st of January, 1896.

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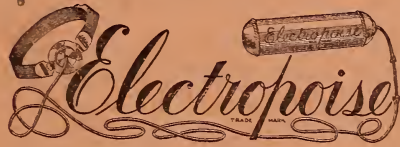
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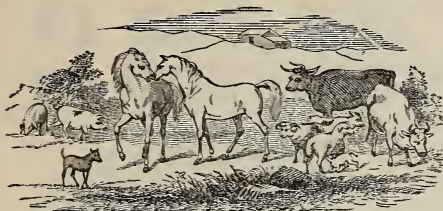
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Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Vol. XXXII. BALTIMORE, December 1895. No. 12.

### THE CHRISTMAS BELL.S.

BY CLEMENT SCOTT.

1.

Once more across the leafless land  
We hear the clash of Christmas chimes ;  
The young and old stand hand in hand,  
And dream the past in present times.  
There is a story in the Bells  
That comes in whispers through the air ;  
Of Love to some their music tells,  
They sigh to others of despair !

2.

Last year we flung the window wide ;  
'Twas such a Christmas Eve as this ;  
We bade the bells to greet the bride  
And consecrate the bridegroom's kiss.  
A little year ! too brief, alas !  
To save the ship or still the wave ;  
To-morrow morning we shall pass  
The flowers on her husband's grave !

3.

A year ago ! you can't forget  
The darkness of last Christmas night,  
A little robin cold and wet  
Flew dazed and hungry to the light.  
Our holly wreaths unwithered still,  
The glad new year had scarcely come.  
We heard a shout across the hill,  
Our long-lost brother had come home.

4.

"Good Will and Peace !" in leafy scroll,  
We saw above the chancel dim ;  
We heard the mighty organ roll  
Its music for the Christmas hymn.  
The sermon was of love, and all  
Uprose, just blest—a Christian fold ;  
Still father's kisses never fall  
On mother's forehead as of old !

5.

Ring on, ye Christmas bells, of peace ;  
Ring on of love that never dies ;  
The love that lasts through life must cease,  
The life of deathless sympathies ;  
Ring out the only true belief  
Across the meadows and the plain.  
The woods once more will smile in leaf ;  
The summer flowers come again.

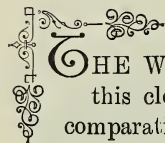
6.

This is the music of the chimes  
That crushes hate and kills despair ;  
The gospel of the good old times  
Filling with love the very air ;  
Though hope lies buried, it will rise.  
Though sorrow triumphs, 'twill depart ;  
Love will re-light grief-wasted eyes,  
And fill with joy the empty heart.

For The Maryland Farmer.

DECEMBER 1895.

BY THE EDITOR.



THE WORK on the farm during this closing month of the year is comparatively nothing so far as the crops are concerned; and even those who are setting out their cabbages for the very early spring crop will have finished their work with advantage.

The strawberry beds are to be covered after the first hard freeze with litter, corn stalks, or pine boughs. Some place a light covering of coarse stable manure over them, to be carefully removed from the crowns of the plants early in the spring.

But the work of the month is one of care and preparation for the future. Care in making all the buildings comfortable for the family and for the stock. For the family, by providing all the necessities of wood and water, so that no outdoor exposure may be required on the part of wife or daughter; by properly closing up, by listing or otherwise, all cracks of windows and doors through which the cold may enter; by seeing that all loose boards on the outbuildings, all broken windows, all loose shingles, are made sound against wind and storm. For the stock, by surrounding their stalls with sufficient shelter to secure warmth; by supplying them plenty of bedding; by shutting off all cold draughts from loose doors and windows; by giving them free access to a tight shed open to the southern sun when allowed out of the barn; by numerous attentions to their feeding so that heat creating food may be supplied, and water not filled with ice.

These are only reminders of the every day work, and the preparations for the cold, which pay, not only in comfort, but also in dollars and cents. Stock wintered well is worth vastly more than stock neglected during the cold months.

But the greatest preparation during the cold months is that of the manure pile. The great mistake of the farmers of to-day is their neglect here. They should be taught now, as never before, that their success will depend upon the largest amount of barnyard manure they can manufacture during the winter, and the smallest amount of cash they can pay out for manufactured fertilizers next year.

Talk as those most interested may talk, the fact remains that the barnyard is what brings the farmer prosperity; and this will always be the case. If they use nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, they should get them, not after they have been manufactured into tons of dirt, no better than that on their own farms: but in their purest and best form. Then if they wish to make them more bulky, for the sake of better distribution, let them mix dirt with them, on their own premises. They can in this case give to each field and each crop just the proportion their best judgment may decide upon giving.

Spend as little money as possible for outside fertilizers. You have plenty of labor in your horses and in your help and in your own family, counting your own right arm, and this is at your disposal

with which to gather during this month, and all the winter months, tons of material for the barnyard. The forests are full of leaves to be had for the taking, and there is nothing better for the bedding of stock or for the crops next spring, when, saturated with liquid from barns and stables, rotted in the heaps in the barnyard, it should be hauled on your fields. Try once to gather everything that can be turned into manure in your barnyard and see what the result will be. We are confident that it will be the saving to you of many a hard-earned dollar when the crops are harvested next year; and you will never again feel like neglecting this work.

With this number the writer of this closes his eleventh year of service as Editor of the Maryland Farmer, and we wish to place this advice on record here as the deliberate conclusion of his long observation of what is needed by the farmer: Money saved by diligent work in manufacturing tons of barnyard manure. Arranging to save both the liquid and solid droppings of all his stock, and supplementing them with everything on his farm which he can gather, with all the forest leaves he can get, and which may be turned into the very best food for his crops. Other fertilizers may be good for those who have plenty of money to pay out for them, and are too lazy or too weakly to put the work needed for that which is better; but the barnyard manure is the best, and the diligent farmer should only be content to have the best

We have long believed that the elements of fertility, in the soil, should be brought out of it by the labor of the farmer bestowed in an intelligent and systematic way; and we are confident it

can be done. Stir the soil, if necessary, ten times instead of once—ploughing a trifle deeper at each breaking up of the sod. Have an eight inch surface soil instead of four inches, and with every turn of the harrow or cultivator, go a different course from the last. In this way new particles are brought together, new effects are produced, and the process of nature brings out the fertility latent in every field.

These reflections are brought out not as applicable to December; but as applicable to the close of our eleventh year; and they will do to think over now, and cherish for the two or three months before the time comes to put them in practice.

May this year have been a successful one to every reader of the Maryland Farmer, is the sincere wish of our hearts. May the blessings of life, which come to all who are faithful, speedily come to the farmers of our country. May we all have cause to rejoice over a prosperity which rightfully belongs to us, and find happiness and contentment in our lot of life. A Merry Christmas and a happy New Year to each and to all.

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#### The Boiling Point of Milk.

The *British Medical Journal* publishes a contribution from Dr. Edmunds in which he makes the following observations on the above subject:—Referring to the temperature at which typhoid bacilli are killed, a correspondent assumes that milk boils at 180 to 190 deg. F. This is a mistake which needs correction. Milk boils at a temperature higher than water, and it is well known that boiling milk inflicts a much more serious scald than boiling water. The point at which

milk will boil will vary half a degree or more according to the amount of saline and other non-aqueous constituents, but I find that a fair sample of milk, taken from my own kitchen, boils at 235 deg. F. when tested with a standard chemical thermometer. I have always advised that milk boiled for one minute is made safe by the killing of any infective germs which it might have contained. The butter contained in the milk does not seem to raise its boiling point, but it is well enough known that butter and other fats and fixed oils boil at a very much higher temperature, and that boiling fixed oils destroys the skin as effectually as melted lead. In the manufacture of tin plate—that is sheet iron plated with tin—the tin is kept melted under melted tallow, and the clean sheet iron is tinned by being passed through this bath of molten tin. Fixed oils may be heated to about 500 F. without undergoing material change, but at about 700 deg. F. they begin to boil, owing to the evolution of gases, which are set free as a process of destructive distillation. It is generally held that the typhoid infection of milk is due to contaminated water used for washing the milk vessels or for augmenting the bulk of the milk by fraudulent additions. My own opinion is that an escape of fecal matter from the cow while being milked often falls into the milk pail, and that this is generally the real cause of typhoid infection in milk. I have actually seen this to occur when inspecting dairies and examining suspected cows, and I am perfectly sure that it often takes place. The polluted water seems to me to be far fetched and inadequate.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### CHRISTMAS.

The happiest day of all the year to childhood, to manhood and womanhood, to old age. All the joys of time and all the joys of eternity are associated with this day. Is it any wonder that religionists have written of it in words of reverent joy, that poets have surrounded it with sweet memories, or that its merry hours have called forth the best efforts of wit and the broadest exhibits of fun and frolic? And all these phases of human nature have been portrayed in the richest strains of poetry, or the common jingle of pretentious verse.

Let us give a variety of the effusions which have been inspired by the coming of Christmas day, and while we have not room for extended poems, a few of the hosts of rhymes will be enjoyed by us. And first of all comes

#### Christmas Cheer.

But once a year—but once a year,

The proverb says that Christmas comes ;  
And when it comes it brings good cheer,

With turkey, beef, mince-pies, and plums.  
The scarlet-berried holly decks

The Cot, the Hall, the House of Prayer ;  
And many a pearly jewel flecks

The bough of mistletoe so rare.

The proverb brings us all good cheer,

When Christmas comes but once a year !

True Christmas cheer is warmth of heart,  
And love of men for love of God ;

To bear their pang, to feel their smart ;  
To tread the path that Christ has trod.

Good-will to men and Peace on earth !

This keynote of our Christmas song  
Should bring us truest cheer and mirth,

And tune our lives the twelvemonth long.

This would ensure true Christmas cheer,  
Not for one day, but all the year !

But now let us find the same subject  
under a very different type, as given by

the poet in the land of the colored brother. He speaks so well and to the point, we cannot leave out any of the verses this time. It is entitled the

**Christmas Possum !**

De dawgs dey ba'k,  
De night wuz da'k,  
An' un'neath dat tree  
No sight, er soun',  
But possum, dawgs 'n' me.  
De shadows fell,  
Wild rose deyell—  
Old Bose he smell de meat—  
W'ile up that gum  
I fa'rly hum—  
Like wings wuz on my feet.  
Yo' possum dar  
I see yo' har  
Lightin' de shadow dim ;  
Yo' eyes dey shine—  
But yo' is mine—  
Come offen dat dah limb !  
Den home I took  
Dat gem 'n' cook  
Him in de 'arly mo'n—  
Confoun' dat breed,  
O' dawgs, dey treed  
A turkey, sho's you' bo'n !

One of the best and purest of the poet's lays is that of Longfellow with which all should be familiar and which is called

**Peace on Earth.**

I heard the bells Christmas Day  
Their old familiar carols play,  
And wild and sweet  
The words repeat  
Of peace on earth, good-will to men !  
And thought how, as the day had come,  
The belfries of all Christendom  
Had rolled along  
The unbroken song  
Of peace on earth, good-will to men !  
Then pealed the bells more loud and deep,  
" God is not dead, nor doth he sleep !  
The wrong shall fail,  
The right prevail,  
With peace on earth, good-will to men !"

But earth and man are not to be considered alone when Christmastide comes, and even all the starry world is gathered by the poet to make merry when the heart is glad in the

**Christmas Party.**

The Gates are open, the road is wide,  
The Great Bear is out in his jeweled hide;  
And the Little Bear's giving Orion a ride,  
And Golden Venus and Mars in his pride,  
With many a cluster of Stars beside,  
Have come to our Christmas Party.  
So, let Johnny Frost your noses tweak  
And shorten your breath till you scarce can speak,  
If you trample the snow you shall hear it squeak ;  
We have welcome would warm a winter more bleak  
With mirth for a month and cheer for a week  
At the Manor Christmas Party.

Passing from this scene we enter upon one of universal observance which has come down from the ages and is still sacredly observed in all our country villages :

**Dressing a Country Church for Christmas.**

To work ! to work ! ere rise of moon,  
Lo ! Christmastide is coming soon :  
The church needs many a fresh festoon.

Midst heaps of glossy evergreen  
The farmer's daughter now is seen,  
With busy hands and dimpled mien.

Here are no palms in victor pride,  
But mountain laurel, branching wide,  
And dwarfish pine from bleak hillside.

We do not feel of palms the loss ;  
Come, let us weave a green-leaved cross  
And write God's name in wild wood-moss

Come, write the word " Emanuel !"  
And add " God with us," lettered well,  
And, archwise, let it eastward swell.

Wreaths for the lecterne of the priest,  
On each side-wall three wreaths at least ;  
A green star for the rosy East.

Above the panes the star must shine,  
 Above the consecrated wine,  
 And lift all hearts to hopes divine.  
 Then shall the farmer's quiet home  
 A greenhouse of the Lord become,  
 A fore-court to a heaven-high dome.

But through all the bright and merry  
 thoughts the poets weave the blessing of  
 young love. Often this is seen to drop  
 in as an accompaniment to the highest  
 strain of heaven born music, or to mingle  
 with the devout prayers of sincere wor-  
 shippers. It is human nature which the  
 Christmas day glorifies :

*Certitude.*

The mistletoe was hanging  
 Upon the chandelier ;  
 It seemed a wreath of flowers,  
 For she was standing near.  
 So captious and enticing,  
 She lured me ere I knew—  
 And blushed, a moment later,  
 Unto her eyes of blue.

"My sweetest gift this Christmas !"  
 I said, with much ado,  
 And, by the way, she acted  
 As if she knew it, too,

As jovial days, when jolly Christmastide  
 Filled all the earth with mirth, dear love  
 beside.

Sweet was it then, beneath the mistletoe,  
 To catch a pretty maid and kiss her—so !

On Christmas day, in the morning,  
 My dear, I thought of you,  
 And I said, I have no better gift  
 Than a friend so dear and true ;  
 A love that is mine to the end of time,  
 And will last my whole life through.

Amid all this we must not forget the  
 children and the "gifts" which belong  
 to the great Christmas holiday. It is  
 summed up by many a poet in stanzas  
 similar to the following on

*The Christmas Tree.*

It blooms one day in all the year  
 Not when the roses blow,

But when the fields are brown and sere  
 And robed in gleaming snow.

Upon its branches bending low  
 All beautiful to see,  
 Both flower and fruit together grow  
 Oh, wondrous Christmas tree !

And children dance in merry glee  
 And lovers whisper vows ;  
 And trembling age draws near to see  
 And rest beneath its boughs.

And up above, in starlit space,  
 Beyond the gates of gold,  
 Perchance through all the heavenly place  
 Rolls round the song of old.

"Peace on the earth—to men good will,"  
 That sweet and glad refrain—  
 Should not the angels sing it still  
 When Christmas comes again ?

Green be thy branches, Christmas tree,  
 Thou plant of heavenly birth,  
 Thou hast the summer's heart in thee  
 Though winter rules the earth.

*Starting in Bee-Keeping*

I desire to go into the bee-business.

1. How many and what kind of bees  
 should I buy ?

2. Will it pay better to buy large  
 colonies in April and May, at \$1.00 per  
 colony, or pay \$2.00 for them in the log-  
 hive ? I have had some experience with  
 bees for about five years.

Dr. C. C. Miller, of American Bee  
 Journal, answers as follows:—1. Two  
 colonies is a good number to start with,  
 but as you have had experience you might  
 add to that number according to your ex-  
 perience, perhaps starting with 10 colo-  
 nies. Get the nearest you can to pure  
 Italians, but if you can't get Italians  
 near by, get blacks, or any kind you can,  
 and then Italianize them.

2. Better get the swarms at a dollar  
 each, and have them put into good, up-  
 to-date hives with movable frames.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### HORSES ON THE FARM.

BY G. H. BURNETT.

Almost every farmer likes a good horse. The very fact that he is a farmer goes to show that he is fond of live stock, and takes delight in their appearance and in caring for them. For if he is in love with his vocation he must certainly have a taste for nice animals. If he does not care for them then we think he has mistaken his calling and would probably make a better success in life if he were engaged in some other occupation. Now most every farmer, I think, has the temptation (if I may use the term) of keeping better horses than he really requires, and is profitable for him to have. I am now speaking of the average farmer, who finds it hard to make both ends meet, or, perhaps, make even a small surplus for his labor for the year, and not of the man who has ample means to carry on his farm work as his tastes or inclinations may dictate. A fine trotter may be a profitable horse for some persons, but I claim the farmer is not the man to own such horses. What he wants are horses that can do the work of the farm and what driving he may want. They should be made to earn their living by having profitable work for them to do almost every working day of the year. If they cannot be kept employed then they become a bill of expense; as they require and generally get the best things of the farm in the way of nourishment. No man who loves a horse can bear to see him ill kept and he is bound to feed him well as long as he has him about. Then, beside his feed, he needs a good deal of care and attention, which means the farmer's time, and time means money.

I wish no one to infer from this that I would advocate that horses be given less attention or poorer feed, but what I would maintain is that the farmer should not own a horse that he cannot profitably keep employed and earning something instead of keeping him at a loss.

If he has no use for a horse then he should be disposed of, and that as quickly as possible, as there are many reasons why it does not pay to keep horses on the farm when there is no work for them to do. A cow can be turned into beef and sold to the butcher when her usefulness as a milker is gone, but a horse cannot be so got rid of. He must be in fair condition and appearance before he can be sold as a carriage horse and this means time and expense in getting him in such a condition. This business of breeding horses and selling them is a business separate entirely from the duties of the ordinary farmer and should be left by him for those who may have the means and facilities of disposing them to advantage. It is a question with many shrewd farmers whether it pays to raise even their own horses. For in many cases a farm horse can be bought at a price less than he can be raised for. When every item of feed is counted for the first three years of a colt's life and also the care required and risk of loss as well as the trouble of breaking is considered, it will be found in many cases that a good horse suitable for farm work and already broken can be bought for less money. A valuable horse, especially if he is fast, proves in many cases to be unprofitable for the farmer. He is led to neglect his other work in attending horse races. If he has a horse which shows signs of speed the best thing he can do with him is to sell him at once

and fill his place with an animal which will better suit his needs.

As a general rule the farmers who are complaining about hard times are those who generally have unprofitable farm animals about them eating up the profits of their labor and giving them nothing in return, and chief among such animals as might in almost every case be named are horses.

In these times of low prices and dull markets, expenses of running the farm must be carefully looked after and in no better way can this be done than in disposing of all stock which do not produce more than they cost.

St. John's, N.B.

#### Tuberculosis.

Professor Delepine, writing on this subject, has shown that—taking very large numbers as the basis of his estimate—at least 16 per cent. of cattle are afflicted with this disease; and that, whereas in some districts it may be comparatively rare, there are parts in which a non-tuberculous cow is the exception. Pigs also are affected in the same manner, although not to the same extent, about one in every thirty-six being attacked by the disease. Cats and dogs also are subject to tuberculosis, and it is to be feared from their exceeding friendliness may be a source of danger to children with whom they play. Although the form of tuberculosis with which poultry are affected differs in some particulars from that of man, it is a very common disease, and commits great ravages in poultry yards. But any animal which conforms with man's habit of dwelling under artificial shelter is apt to contract tuberculosis, and so it is that whether they be mon-

keys, camels, giraffes, antelopes, llamas, lions, tigers, foxes, tapirs, zebras, etc., they all, according to Professor Delepine, are liable to tuberculosis when they are kept in menageries.—Hospital.

For the Maryland Farmer.

#### THE ROAD QUESTION.

BY DR. M. G. ELLZEY, ETC.

President of the Maryland Farmers' Alliance.

Much has been spoken and written about improving the public roads in Maryland, and elsewhere, which has been little to the purpose. Nearly every speaker and writer on the subject proposes increased taxation to provide means for making and maintaining better roads. First, increased taxation for that purpose will fall exclusively, or nearly so, on the owners of land, and it simply could not be paid. Second, money enough is already expended upon the roads to put them in good condition if wisely and economically spent, and not foolishly, ignorantly and corruptly squandered, in boss hire, and scandalous contracts for labor and supplies given out for the benefit of the machine. Whether such be the state of facts everywhere or not, such it is here in Maryland beyond all doubt.

Common sense informs us that the first essential pre-requisite for the economical construction and maintenance of a system of first-class country roads, is a skilled road engineer at the head of the work. Engineers know that there are certainly fifty good railroad engineers to every half way tolerable road engineer in this country. Yet it seems to be thought that no body is too ignorant of the principles of road building to undertake such work. Accordingly in one of our counties there are nearly three hundred of these bosses, not one of whom is in any

way competent to undertake such work. Superintending the clumsy work of a lot of unpractical and clumsy hands, using the rudest and most inefficient implements; generally worn out farm implements, no longer fit to cultivate land, but "good enough to work the road." It is safe to say that these bosses absorb ten thousand dollars a year and never do any work to earn it; for they are paid two dollars and a-half a day for their incompetent superintendence. It is certain that the salaries of these men would pay the salaries of a competent road engineer and county surveyor, and two professional assistants; and leave a handsome sum to pay for actual work and material to be employed in skilled and scientific road construction. Such work would be less costly, to begin with, than the rude and bungling jobbery it would replace; and its permanence and durability would be incalculably greater. It can be clearly demonstrated that the present scale of expense remaining unaltered, competent supervision would double the value of the work and greatly increase the amount performed.

Why in the name of common sense the legislature of Maryland lacks the intelligence and nerve to lay hold of this problem-successfully, passes understanding. When they have, at the next session, settled, as common decency demands, in accordance with repeated solemn pledges of both parties, the matter of a just re-assessment of property for taxation, they need not doubt that the next thing in importance to the people of the State, is sensible and economical road legislation; in the interest of the people, not in the interest of an insatiable gang of hungry and clamorous political dependents and

hangers on. It remains to be seen whether the legislature will be equal to the demand.

In my opinion the whole question of improved roads turns on skilled superintendence and convict labor. On the other hand it may as well be admitted that land can pay no more taxes than now. It is in fact taxed already out of all proportion to its income producing capacity. It is assessed at least double its actual value. The law commands it to be assessed at its actual cash value without reference to forced sale. It has no actual cash value with reference to any kind of sale, for it can only be sold at all, under very exceptional circumstances, by any means or for any price. It is the most unsalable of all property, and possesses only a nominal and not an actual cash value at all. Instead of a "single tax" on land, we have now a quadruple tax on it. Tools, implements, animals, power, buildings, ditches, hedges and fences; orchards, vineyards, all betterments and improvements are not only taxed separately, but in addition, are held to increase the actual value of the land. The improvements are taxed far above their actual value, and the land is taxed higher because it is improved.

No proposition to issue county bonds to improve roads will be tolerated, ought to be tolerated by the people; for those bonds are equivalent to a mortgage upon the land, and the interest and principal will be paid by a tax on the land. It is, moreover, a preposterous thing to ask land owners to submit to additional taxation for road work under a system so extravagantly wasteful, so ridiculously, so contemptibly inefficient as the present. They know that the public roads would

receive no benefit from the additional fund extorted from them. It would simply be swallowed up in boss hire, and unconscionable contracts of all kinds, given out by the reigning political machine where they will do the machine the most good. If all this is not remedied by the legislature not a single member ought ever be again selected by an outraged people.

### THE BULL AND HIS TREATMENT.

BY HY. E. ALVORD, M. S. C. E.

From the article on Dairy Herd in the Year Book of the Agricultural Dpt.

With any dairyman who depends upon breeding and rearing calves for the maintenance of his herd and its improvement, the choice of a bull is a matter of prime importance. The bull is constantly referred to as "the head" of the herd, and that trite saying "The bull is half the herd," should never be forgotten. Every calf added to the herd takes half its blood from the bull. Often this is the more important half. The bull is always the main dependence for raising the average quality of the herd, and should be chosen with that object in view. This is especially true if the cows are grades and "grading up" is in progress. The grade dam may be selected and largely relied upon to give size, form, constitution, and capacity of production to her heifer calf; its dairy quality, the inbred power to increase the richness of milk, is derived from the pure bred sire. One cow may prove a poor dam, or fail to breed, and still give a profit in milk. Such a loss is comparatively trivial and the fault easily corrected. But if the bull fails, or proves a poor sire, the entire increase of a year may be lost. In getting a bull,

get the best. At least approach that standard as nearly as possible. Make a study of the animal's pedigree and the dairy history of his ancestors, and especially of the females among his nearest of kin. Then see that the good qualities of his progenitors appear to be reproduced in the animal in question. A common error among dairymen is to use immature bulls and to dispose of good ones before their merit as sires has been fairly proven. Bull calves are cheap, and young bulls are considered much easier to handle. But it is good advice to the buyer to purchase a bull of some age, whose progeny prove his value as a breeder, rather than a calf of exceptional pedigree; and to the owner, having a sire of proved excellence, to keep him and use him for years, or as long as he shows himself potent and prepotent. (Of course the question of too close inbreeding is not forgotten and must not be overlooked by the breeder.) The writer is a thorough believer in the use of mature bulls of known value as sires. The chief objection made to bulls of some age is that they are likely to be vicious and dangerous. Every one recognizes the difference in temperament between the fleshy, beefy bull and the one of pronounced dairy character; but experience and observation have taught that the bulls of marked dairy type are much alike in disposition, regardless of breed. In all the breeds (as among men) some bull will be found of naturally bad temper, but it is believed that the great majority of bulls, of all dairy breeds, can be safely kept until too old for service and handled without serious trouble, if only properly reared and judiciously managed.

In rearing a bull accustom it to be

handled from calfhood, but without fondling or encouraging frolic. Give it kind, quiet, firm, and unvarying treatment, and keep it always under subjection, that it may never know its strength and power. Insert the nose ring before it is a year old, keep this renewed so as to be always strong, and always lead and handle the animal with staff in the hands of a discreet and trusty man. The bull should never run loose in yard or pasture, but should be provided with abundant and regular exercise, always under restraint and full control. The "walk around" arrangement, like the sweep horse power, affords a fair degree of voluntary exercise but is hardly sufficient. The best plan seems to be to provide a suitable tread power with a governor attached, place the bull in it daily, and let him walk a fixed time or known distance. The main object should be regular and sufficient exercise for the bull. Incidentally, he may be made to run a fodder cutter or a cream separator and perform valuable service. As age and strength increase, let the staff be supplemented by strop, chain, or rope attached to a second ring. To this may well be added some hitching or leading chain with a strong strap around horns or neck. Let there be always a double hitching device, so that the bull may never by accident find himself loose when he should be tied. If restiveness and temper are shown, add to the exercise, in duration or quantity, without violence; a bull physically tired may be depended upon to be quiet and easily managed. It is much better to keep the bull as much as possible in the presence or in full sight of the herd than stabled by himself in a lonely place. Let him be in the same room with the

cows during the stabling season, and at milking times the rest of the year.

#### Give the Cow a Rest.

Some dairymen seem to think it is just so much clear gain if their cows give milk close up to the time of calving. They forget that it is a law of nature applying to the cow as to all living beings, that a certain amount of rest is necessary.

A writer in *Practical Farmer* urges drying off the cow at least six weeks before the dropping of the calf and quotes from Mrs. Ella Rockwood.

"Sentiment aside, the cow may be a machine, yet she is not one made of cast iron, but of delicately formed nerve and tissue that cannot bear the continuous strain upon her vitality without its impairing by continuous milking. It aids in laying in a store of added vigor, and conserves the vital forces to have this rest."

It is claimed that where the cow is continuously milked she will not give nearly so much milk the second year. While this has not invariably proved to be true, yet it seems to be safer and more in accordance with nature to allow a rest.

#### Sheep Running at the Nose.

This may be stopped by blowing into the nostrils through any kind of a tube, a pinch of this mixture, namely, one ounce of sub-nitrate of bismuth. and the same of powdered gum arabic. Sometimes the same quantity of fine salt thus administered will effect a cure. The trouble is due to catarrh; sometimes, however, it is the result of grubs in the the nasal sinuses. Then salt is the best remedy, or Scotch snuff is often found to stop the running. Use it three times a day.—*Sheep Breeder*.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

### FARM ITEMS.

Oats is a muscle building food.

Read the article on Nitrate of Soda, by Professor Patterson, in this number of the Maryland Farmer.

When trees stand so thick as to exclude air and sunshine, the inferior trees should be dug out or cut down.

Do not break the constitution of the horse and destroy his ambition when breaking him to harness.

Every farmer should not neglect to fill his ice house during the winter. If he has none he should build one.

Colts properly cared for at weaning time will be worth twice as much when two years old as those which are neglected.

White oak is the best wood for wear and durability. It is hard and slow to rot, but generally fails by decay rather than by wear.

The corn crop is a large one, pour in the feed and get your young hogs in condition to command top prices of the market when they are offered for sale.

Every farmer should keep bees. The expense in the first introduction is small, and honey is a most valuable product and usually brings a good price.

Timber cut between January and August is much less durable than that cut between August and January. Value the decrease with the approach of the sap season.

As soon as the ewes are in lamb, the lamb is to be considered in the feeding. A small ration of bran is the best thing to aid the ewe in developing a good lamb.

Land plaster and kainit are good absorbents to keep about the cow stable. Leaves are to be had for gathering, and are better than nothing to keep the stable dry and clean.

Water is essential to the health and comfort of all domestic animals. Pigs and sheep are no exception, and they must be provided with a liberal supply to attain the best results in growth and health.

Clay or heavy loam soils are best for grass, and, when once well seeded, will

improve, thicken up and bear heavier crops for many years; in fact, can be kept in grass as long as desired if properly manured. We cannot expect to take off heavy crops for successive years without returning fertility of some sort to the soil.

The reason why it is better to spread manure in the fall is because the soluble parts are then carried into and incorporated with the soil through the fall and winter, and are in readiness to lend their aid to the very first growth of the spring.

Lettuce seed where well kept is good for several years. Beet seed is good for eight or ten years when kept properly. Cabbage, kali, radish, tomatoes, spinach, turnips, asparagus, cauliflower, beans and peas are good from four to five years.

It is said that a cross between an Essex and Berkshire makes an excellent hog. Get a full blooded Essex boar and a full blooded Berkshire sow and you will have the finest pigs you ever saw; they will do to kill at nine months and will weigh 250 pounds.

So often the side branches of farm work fail to pay because carried on negligently. A dozen hives of bees should bring the farmer as much revenue as a ten-acre field. The return the care of his chickens would bring is underrated, and even the children are not trained to a proper interest in them.

In farming one season chases another, and the necessities of one are scarcely met until it is time to think of those of its successor. An important one presently to confront the live-stock grower is the condition in which the animals enter the winter. Stock in good condition in the autumn, says the maxim, are half wintered, and this is true of animals of all kinds. The first winter is apt to be hard on all young animals unless pains are taken to make it otherwise, and stunting then is never fully recovered from. In addition to providing winter keep of the right kind and quantity, we should see that the animals enter the winter with the momentum of good condition to help carry them through it.

For The Maryland Farmer.

### Breeding Hogs.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

While the hog will adapt himself to circumstances better than almost any other farm animal, there are few animals that will respond more readily to good treatment. The better used animals in nearly all cases give the better return. While it is not always possible for the farmers to discard all of their hogs and make a new start entirely of thoroughbreds, yet in nearly all cases it is possible to make a careful selection of his best sows and mate them to a thoroughbred male. If the sows are large by selecting a good male from one of the early maturing breeds the results will nearly always be satisfactory. Then by selecting the best sows secured by this plan of breeding and giving good treatment during growth so as to secure a proper development a very considerable improvement can be secured at comparatively a low cost. One of the advantages with hogs over nearly or quite all other stock on the farm is the rapid improvement it is possible to secure when proper pains are taken in the selection, mating and breeding. The principal point in making hogs most profitable is in the securing of a good breed. But after the breed is secured good treatment must be given. The advantage with the better bred animal is that with good feed and care a much more rapid growth and an earlier maturity is readily secured; but it should be understood that unless good treatment is given the best results are not possible; they both go together, and a failure to give either will affect the results to a more or less extent.

When two or more litters of pigs are

wanted in a year, it is quite an item to look after the breeding. The fall litters should come in good season so as to give them plenty of time to get well started to growing before cold weather comes on. If they get a good thrifty start in the fall they can readily be kept growing through the winter, while if they get stunted in the fall they will hardly pay for wintering.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to when is the best time to have the spring pigs come. Some prefer to have them farrowed as early as February, and others as late as April. One advantage with April pigs is that in nearly all cases it will be reasonably warm and settled and grass will have made a start, so that a thrifty growth can be secured at comparatively a low cost. The advantage in February pigs is the longer time in which they have to grow and mature before cold weather comes again. The spring pigs are the average farmers principal dependence for meat. While the fall litters if kept thrifty during the winter can be ready for market early in the summer. This gives the best time for fattening for both litters. In the spring, after grass starts well, the fall litters can be fattened at a low cost, while the spring pigs can be fattened early in the fall as soon as the weather gets cool.

It is quite an item when more than one sow is kept for breeding to breed them so that they will farrow as nearly together as possible, as a good even lot of pigs always bring a better price.

Provide a comfortable shelter for the sows during the winter; this is essential if they are to be kept thrifty at a low cost. Then make it an item to keep thrifty if vigorous pigs are expected.

### A Good Old Hickory Fire.

Hickory is considered the best wood for open fires. Even seasoned hickory will carry fire for a long time, and a log of green hickory may be buried in ashes at bedtime, uncovered the next morning, and, with five minutes' work of the bellows, blown into a lively flame. If covered deep enough it will waste but little in all the intervening hours. Oak makes a brilliant hot fire, but being less dense than hickory, will not last so long. One hickory log, four inches in diameter will outlast, perhaps, twice its bulk of oak. Maple, round green logs of the pin oak, sassafras, and three or four others of the native woods, burn well, though most of them rapidly. It is a sin to burn elms, but an elm butt, with part of the root, makes a lasting fire. The tulip tree is on no account to be used unless nothing else is to be had, for it burns ill when green, goes like tinder when dry, and in either case snaps great burning coals a yard or more beyond the fireplace. White birch makes a good fire. Chestnut is another of the light, snappy woods not to be depended upon for the hearth.

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For the Maryland Farmer.

### How to Cultivate our Crops.

Air and water are essential to all crops; the one to decompose the nutrients of the soil, the other to render them soluble so that vegetation can take them up, and apply them to its purposes.

All crops do not need the same amount of moisture, and all soils are not equally retentive of it.

Neither do crops require the same fineness of soil. Wheat does best with a firm subsoil; roots with one deep and

loose. Their root system are different.

Temperature and rainfall are not the same for a single square mile in a county, or State.

Soils are as varied in their absorbent and retentive capacities, even if their drainage be equal.

Mechanics all use different tools according to their trades, and the materials they use. The ship carpenter and cabinetmaker, the blacksmith and tinsmith, yet we see farmers using the same style of ploughs, harrows, cultivators on sands, loams and clays alike, utterly oblivious of all save to keep their crops clean. But outside of this is the far more important question how to dry the soil if too wet; how to cause the subsoil moisture to rise when the surface is too dry.

A plough or harrow that leaves the soil with the greatest amount of evaporating surface dries a soil the quickest; one that gives the least conserves it. Crust, even from dew hinders air circulation as may be easily seen in melon culture; it retards the descent of water.

Then to get the best returns from our soils and labor we must know more of them as moisture holders; we must not put succulent crops on dry soils, nor those that are dry in the wet ones.

If they need a constant stirring, like corn usually gets, the implement with which it should be done must be chosen with direct reference to the soil, the moisture, and the temperature.

If these views are correct we see that farmers have need to study their soils more closely, to have rain gauges and thermometers, and to use a more cautious and intelligent judgment in the purchase of their agricultural implements. One that acts well in a dry season may be

utterly worthless, if not injurious, in a wet one.

These considerations all point to the absolute necessity for a higher range of education in our Public schools for those who intend to become farmers. They teach the need of a "Farmers' Manual" in which these points shall be clearly and concisely stated. Farmers read more than they get credit for, and buy more books than is generally thought. X.

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#### Some Facts About Corn.

The question regarding the advisability, from a standpoint of profit, of carrying crops in storage awaiting a rise of prices or for other reasons, has long been a mooted one among farmers. A practical Kent county Maryland farmer, says the Balto. Sun, has finally settled the matter relative to corn by actual experiments, with the following interesting results during each month after husking:

The corn, when husked and shelled in October, weighed 225 pounds, and the cob 125 pounds; November, corn 215 pounds, cob 100 pounds, a loss of 10 pounds corn and 25 pounds cob; December, 210 pounds corn, 90 pounds cob, loss of 5 pounds corn, 10 pounds cob, January, 209 pounds corn, 87 pounds cob, loss of 1 pound corn and 3 pounds cob; February, 208 pounds corn, 85 pounds cob, loss of 1 pound corn and 2 pounds cob; March, 206 pounds corn, 83 pounds cob, loss of 2 pounds corn, 2 pounds cob; April, 201 pounds corn, 75 pounds cob, loss of 5 pounds corn, 10 pounds of cob; May and June, corn 190 pounds, cob 68 pounds, loss 11 pounds corn, 7 pounds cob. Loss in corn from October till the following June, 15 per cent., or 35

pounds; loss in weight of cob for same time, 46 per cent., or 57 pounds. The following figures are for a barrel of cob-corn during the same time. In October a barrel will hold 225 pounds of corn, 125 pounds cob; November, 246 pounds corn, 105 pounds cob; December, 255 pounds corn, 95 pounds cob; January, 260 pounds corn, 90 pounds cob; February, 265 pounds corn, 85 pounds cob; March, 268 pounds corn, 82 pounds cob; April, 272 pounds corn, 78 pounds cob; May and June, 282 pounds corn, 68 pounds cob.

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#### German Farming.

All visitors from this country to the festivities of the Baltic ship canal may cast a look about the country there. Agriculture there is at the highest point. Woodlands abound, from tiny seedlings to ten and twenty year old trees—mostly pines. Lakes and rivers are unpolluted, but full of fish, and one can get a swarm by dipping a basket under the water and then drawing it up suddenly when they swim over it. There the storks build nests of immense size on the roofs, in city and country. Swallows everywhere are seen on the buildings, their nests stone-hard and used by many generations of them, one built over the other, leaving only a small round opening for entrance; grazing herds of Holstein cattle, sheep and horses; wheat and rye fields. No tramps.—Hartford Times.

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Charred corn is an excellent food for laying hens, and serves to keep them healthy and vigorous. Do not feed entirely, but give once a day and be careful in preparing it, or it will burn to ashes.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

### INTERESTING ITEMS.

The wheat crop of 1895, as given by Dornbusch's list, was 305,795 quarters.

Exports of breadstuffs in 1892, \$299,363,-117. In 1895, \$114,604,780. Decrease, 1895, \$184,758,337.

Four pounds of gold have been collected from the soot of the chimney of the Royal mint, in Berlin.

The belief is obtaining wide currency that the United States is on the eve of a gold mining boom.

French children in school lunch upon bread and chocolate—the latter eaten in an unsweetened bar.

Berlin gives the carriages of physicians the right of way through the streets. The coachmen wear a distinctive white hat.

The largest bell in Japan, that in the temple at Kioto, is twenty-four feet high and sixteen feet in diameter across the rim.

The second crop of strawberries, raspberries and cherries were gathered in several sections of North Carolina last month.

The foundation of a church at San Como, Guatemala, has been shifted seven inches by the growth of two large white gum trees.

The Russian government has built five "church cars" for use in the sparsely settled sections along the line of the great Siberian road.

A telephone wire is carried a mile and a half without support over Lake Wallen, between Quinten and Murg, in the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Commercial agent Moor at Weimer, Germany, states that the number of miles of railroad constructed in Europe during 1894 was 4,194. Russia built 678 miles new road.

A large woolen manufacturer of Providence, R. I., recently said that about 33 per cent. of the woolen mills of the U. S. had closed down and others were closing steadily.

Mr. Alexander Siemens, says the "London Times," is now engaged in surveying

the route for the new cable about to be laid at the Amazon River, from Paws to Manaos under exclusive concessions from the Brazilian government. The entire length is 1365 nautical miles, and there will be in all 16 stations on the line.

The out put of gold dust and nuggets of the Alaska mines during the past summer was \$400,000. Collector McNair at Circle City, has advised the sending of a company of United States soldiers for garrison duty there.

The capitalization of the Western Union Telegraph Co. is \$125,966,171, including \$7,447,000 surplus. Miles of poles and cables 189,714, miles of wires 802,651; offices 21,360. The profit on each message averages only 7.4 cents.

Such is the clearness of the atmosphere in the vicinity of Arequipa, Peru, that from the observatory, 8,050 feet above the sea, a black spot one inch in diameter, placed on a white disk, has been seen on Mt. Charchani, a distance of eleven miles, through a thirteen inch telescope.

Capt. Hinde, one of the officers of Baron Dahnis force on the Congo, recently read a remarkable paper before the British Association giving a description of the cannibal natives. He says there are twenty millions of people in the Congo Basin who are eaters of human flesh. The entire population is 25,000,000. The custom, he says, is on the increase, and a large trade is carried on among the various tribes in selling and exchanging slaves intended to be eaten.

High in the tower of St. Stephen's Cathedral Church at Vienna a watchman appointed by the municipality keeps nightly vigil to scan the surrounding extent of the city and suburbs. With the aid of his apparatus, a spy-glass, mounted so that it can be elevated or turned in any direction, and a book of reference to the different points, he is enabled at once precisely to ascertain the locality of any fire that he sees breaking out; upon which he gives the alarm, sending a message to the directors of the Fire Brigade.

### Largest Sheep and Dog Owner in the World.

The greatest dog owner in the world is Gustav Ivanovitch, the sheep king of the Russian steppes. This great ranchman owns 1,500,000 sheep, for the protection of which he employs no less than 35,000 shepherd dogs of various breeds, or a dog to 42½ sheep. As that region swarms with wolves, it is probable that many of these dogs are wolf hounds, kept for the purpose of clearing the range of these destructive pests. Certain it is that Ivanovitch is dog and sheep king of the world. An American ranchman who kept a dog for every 42½ sheep on his range, could hardly afford to grow free wool.—American Sheep Breeder.

### THE COMMON CROW.

#### Its Habits, Roosts, &c.

The letter of transmittal, July 27th, 1895, C. Hart Merriam, Chief of Division Ornithology and Mammology, U. S. Dep't Agriculture, Bulletin No. 6, says :

The most important charges brought against the crow are : (1) That it pulls sprouting corn ; (2) that it injures corn in the milk ; (3) that it destroys cultivated fruits ; and (4) that it feeds on the eggs and young of poultry and wild birds.

All of these charges are sustained by the stomach examinations, so far as the simple fact that crows feed upon the substances named. But the extent of the injury is a very different matter. In order to ascertain whether the sum of the harm done outweighs the sum of the good, or the contrary, the different kinds of food found in the stomachs have been reduced to quantitative percentages and

contrasted. The total quantity of corn eaten during the entire year amounts to 25 per cent. of the food of adult crows, and only 9.3 per cent. of the food of young crows. Leaving the young out of consideration, it may be said that in agricultural districts about one-fourth of the food of crows consists of corn. But less than 14 per cent. of this corn, and only 3 per cent. of the total food of the crows, consists of sprouting corn and corn in the milk ; the remaining 86 per cent. of the corn, or 97 per cent. of the total food, is chiefly waste grain picked up here and there, mainly in winter, and of no economic value. In the case of cultivated fruits the loss is trivial. The same is true of the eggs and young of poultry and wild birds, the total for the year amounting to only 1 per cent. of the food.

As an offset to his bad habits, the crow is to be credited with good done in destroying noxious insects, and other injurious animals. Insects form 26 per cent. of the entire food, and the great majority of them are grasshoppers, May beetles, cut worms and other injurious kinds. It is shown by Mr. Schwarz, Asst. Entomologist, that during the May beetle season, in May and June, these beetles form the principal insect food of the crow. Only a few stomachs do not contain them, and stomachs are often filled with them. The fact that the May beetle season coincides with the breeding season of the crow is of special importance, the principal insect food of nestling crows consisting of these beetles. Mr. Schwarz also finds that grasshoppers occur in the stomachs throughout the year ; that during the May-beetle season they occur in the vast



"THE COMMON CROW."

majority of stomachs; but usually in moderate numbers; that with the disappearance of May-beetles toward the end of June they increase in number until August, and throughout the fall they constitute by far the greater part of the insect food, often occurring in astonishing numbers, and often forming the only insect food. To the same side of the scale must be added the destruction of mice, rabbits, and other injurious rodents by the crow.

In summing up the benefits and losses resulting from the food habits of the bird, it is clear that the good exceeds the bad, and that the crow is a friend rather than an enemy of the farmer.

Mr. Walter B. Barrows of the division of Ornithology, in a general report, bulletin No. 6, says:

The common crow is generally distributed from the southern border of the United States north, to latitude 63°. The fact that crows are regularly migratory has been generally overlooked, chiefly because in most localities in the United States where crows breed they are represented in winter by at least a few individuals. The great bulk of the species regularly moves southward in the fall and northward in the spring, the migration being as prompt and methodical as that of any other bird. It is probable, however, that few, if any, individuals migrate more than 500 or at most 1,000 miles.

Crows, as a rule, get their food on the ground, and in journeying southward the principal object seems to be to reach a place where the snow does not cover the surface for long periods at a time, and where a fair amount of animal food is assured, the seashore and the banks of

large rivers afford the best chances of obtaining a constant supply. It seems probable that the great majority of crows reared in the Northern States do not pass south of latitude 35°. The great center of crow population in the eastern part of this winter zone is in the neighbourhood of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. As usual with migratory birds, the northward or Spring movement is now plainly marked, or at least more conspicuous, than the Southward or Autumn movements.

#### Crow Roosts.

Crows are notoriously clannish birds, and except during a few weeks at nesting are usually seen in flocks. Moreover even while nesting they are more or less gregarious, for although two nests are seldom built on the same tree, yet a half dozen pairs often build within easy hearing distance of each other, and if one be disturbed all are likely to unite for common protection or protest. When the young are able to fly, the parents accompany them, forming little family parties of six, or eight, and these soon associate with similar parties to form small flocks of twenty to fifty.

During migration, crows travel in flocks of varying size, and in autumn they often congregate in large numbers, but only during winter do they unite to roost in immense communities. Many roosts are known where not less than 100,000 crows spend the night during the winter, and at some single roosts the number has been estimated to exceed 200,000. Most of these roosting places have been used year after year in the same way—the same individual tree for scores of years, and the same general locality probably for centuries. What-

ever may be the nature of the place chosen, the crows often begin to gather in the neighborhood several hours before nightfall, but do not actually settle upon the roost until it is about dark. They begin to leave the roost soon after day-break, scattering over the surrounding country to a distance of several miles.

The immense winter colonies of crows in the neighborhood of Chesapeake Bay, early attracted the attention of naturalists, and both Wilson and Audubon give graphic accounts of some large roosts known to them. In 1888, M. C. L. Edwards, then of the Johns Hopkins University, published the results of careful observations made on a large roost near the city of Baltimore. He says: "Seven miles southeast of Arbutus station on the Baltimore and Potomac railway, is a tract of land of about a half mile square, on which are several patches of woods which furnish the roosting ground for a winter colony of crows. It seems from the testimony of the owners of this land that the crows have roosted there for about twelve years, having previously occupied a piece of woods a half mile or more to the westward, which they abandoned when house building and woodcutting by the inhabitants made it undesirable." At any one roosting the crows occupy about 10 acres and about 15,360 trees. "If on each tree 15 crows roosted—and that, if anything, is not too large an average, we should have 230,400 crows in the colony."

Extensive crow roosts are in various parts of the country. In Lancaster county, Penn. On one of the tributaries of the Big Sur River, south of Monterey, California. On Hogthief Island, about 6 miles above Peru, Nebraska. On

McKissicks Island, on the Missouri side of the Missouri River. Near Irvington, Ohio. Arlington Cemetery, across the Potomac from Washington, &c.

About the year 1800 to 1804, inclusive, the crows were so vastly accumulated and destructive in the State of Maryland, that the government, to hasten their diminution, received their heads in payment of taxes, at the price of 3 cents each. The store keepers bought them of the boys and shooters, who had no taxes to pay, at a lower rate, or exchanged powder and shot for them, and in a few years the grievance was so much diminished the price was withdrawn.

We are under obligation to the Dept. for the illustration of the crow on the preceding page.

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#### The Influence of Climate on Dairy Cows.

There can be no doubt that climate exercises a very considerable influence on the condition and yield of cows and also on the quality of their milk, which is one reason why any standard of solids that may be established by law should be fenced round so as to guard against injustice being done to innocent people. As to the extent of the influence exercised by climate on cows, Darwin informs us that cows conceive in the temperate regions of La Platte when two years old, but in the hot regions of Paraguay one year later. "Hence," says the great scientist, "it may be concluded that cattle do not succeed so well in warm climates." Neither do they in very cold countries, especially when they have not been thoroughly acclimatised; and it is this latter danger we have specially to guard against. It is very desirable in

all dairies to have a Jersey or two in order to add richness and color to the milk, but to transplant Jerseys from their native home direct to the bleak hills and chilly climate of some of our more northerly counties, would be to doom them to a lingering but certain death. They must have had a taste of our climate and become inured to it on some of the more favored spots in the south before they are ready for transplantation. But it is in sudden changes of climate that the danger lies, chiefly in connection with the quality of the milk. Dairies of good well fed cows have been known, as a consequence of a great deal of rain or a sudden fall in the thermometer, not only to fail to give down their accustomed quantity of milk, but to exhibit in it an unaccountable difference in quality. Sometimes where the normal standard of fats and solids in milk has been usually far above the average, it has been known to fall suddenly much below it, and, of course, if a sanitary inspector were to sample that particular consignment of milk he would have a tale to tell to the magistrate, which would be eminently misleading. —*Ag'l Economist*.

#### Tobacco Stems.

The importance of tobacco stems to the amateur is sadly underrated by those who would be the most benefited by their use. Since it has been proven that the stems placed under the benches, or on them between the plants, are better insecticides than when burned, they have in commercial places come into very general use. In addition to this their use as a fertilizer cannot well be overestimated. For all kinds of soil there is

nothing better, and if cut in short pieces and placed on the tops of the pots, they will not only keep the plants free from aphids, but will enrich the soil and encourage plant growth better than almost any other fertilizer. —*American Gardening*.

## FERTILIZERS.

CONDUCTED BY H. J. PATTERSON,  
Of the Maryland Ag'l. Experiment Station.

Contributions and Queries Invited from  
all Sources.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### NITRATE OF SODA.

#### Questions Asked.

1. What is the general influence of of nitrate of soda on the soil and its action on crops?
2. Is it solely of benefit as the source of nitrogen?
3. Mr. Ward, in New England papers, has claimed that soda may take the place of potash; have you any experiments in that direction? And will the soda in nitrate of soda prove in any degree a substitute for potash?
4. What crops is it best adapted to promote in a profitable way? And will you give the best time to use it? The quantity to be used? The manner of applying it? The cost at wholesale rates? Also in small quantities?
5. Does the application of nitrate of soda to the land tend to make available the large amount of fertilizing elements already in the soil? Phosphoric acid among the rest?
6. Will you give in detail a few of the crops to which it may be applied, stating, in each case, the amount to use per

acre; the time or times during the season to use it; how to apply it, in the soil or on the top of the ground; before or after rain; in contact with vegetation or otherwise; in pulverized condition or as it comes from the mine; and any other particulars which may occur to you? Say on grass, pasture or hay fields; on orchards or small fruits; on vegetables, such as: beets, tomatoes or potatoes; on corn, on wheat and other grains; on cotton; on sugar cane; on tobacco? &c.

7. Do you know to what extent it is used in other countries? England, France, Holland, Belgium, etc.? Compare with the amount used in the United States?

#### Introductory.

The following is given in answer to the above list of questions: Nitrate of soda, sometimes called Chili saltpetre, is a white crystalline salt, in appearance closely resembling common coarse salt, used for farm purposes. It exists in natural deposits in the northern part of Chili upon a plateau 3,300 feet above sea level. This plateau is a rainless table land, destitute of wood and water, extending north and south for a distance of about eighty miles. The nitrate is deposited upon this plain in strata about 500 yards wide and from one foot to sixteen feet thick and is interrupted by layers of common salt.

These beds of nitrate were first worked as early as 1813, and the first shipments were made to Europe in 1820. This venture did not prove successful as buyers could not be found and most of this cargo was dumped overboard in the harbor; and ten years later a second cargo proved a loss to its importers. It was not until 1840 that it was received with favor and

began to be used as a fertilizer for plants, as a result of experiments which were conducted showing that 100 pounds of it would increase the yield of wheat 4 to 6 bushels per acre.

The first used as a fertilizer in the United States was used in Maryland; and it was due to the influence of a Maryland man that nitrate of soda was put upon the free list and so relieved the farmer from paying a tax upon this important plant food.

#### Statistical.

There is now in the neighbourhood of one million of tons of nitrate of soda consumed annually, for fertilizing purposes, in the United States and Europe. The consumption has nearly doubled in the past ten years, and in consequence of this increased demand the Chilean government has restricted the output to 800,000 or 900,000 tons per year.

Europe consumes about eight times as much as the United States; the amounts being distributed as follows: Germany, three times as much as the United States; France, twice as much; Great Britain and Belgium each about the same quantity as used in the United States; Holland, about one half as much; and Spain and Italy combined one-tenth as much as the United States.

#### As a Plant Food

Nitrate of soda is generally considered to have its value rest purely in the amount of nitrogen which it supplies, and commercially speaking this is really the only correct view to take. Nevertheless, it has an additional or accessory value by exerting an influence upon the soil physically; by aiding in decomposing plant foods already in the soil; and by increasing the dissolving action of

soil waters. These values are exceedingly variable depending upon the nature and composition of the soil before the application of the nitrate of soda; and in some extreme cases these accessory actions may be of a negative character.

Nitrate of soda has a value over other sources of nitrogenous plant foods from the fact that it is more soluble than most of the others and therefore capable of exerting its influence very quickly; and also from the fact that *many* of our *crops* can only make use of nitrogenous plant food in the form of nitrate, and cannot make use either of free nitrogen, organic nitrogen or ammonia compounds until they have been converted into nitric acid and thence into nitrates.

#### Kind of Growth Produced,

The amount and kind of growth produced by an application of nitrate of soda depends upon the character of soil to which it is applied and the subsequent meteorological conditions; but generally and comparatively speaking nitrate of soda produces the most marked effect upon the stalk and leaf portion of a crop, and in accordance therewith, as would be expected, it is best adapted and gives the largest measure of returns when applied to those crops which have their chief or whole value in the stalk and leafy portions.

#### Time of Application.

A good and safe rule for the application of nitrate of soda is to always apply it to growing plants, and the more rapidly the plants are growing the more certain is it to be completely and effectively used. It is very often recommended that nitrate of soda be applied in *fractional* dressings, because plants are not able to utilize it all at once, and that there is

great danger of loss by the rains leaching it from the surface soil into the subsoil and being carried away by under drainage. In many instances this is true, but much depends upon the topography of the land and the character of the soil. If the land is comparatively level and heavy clay to medium light in texture, as much as 500 lbs. per acre of nitrate can be applied in the spring with safety. In the fall and winter months there is more danger of loss through drainage. On very light and sandy soils and with the class of crops generally grown on such soils, it will often be found best to apply the nitrate of soda at several different stages of growth rather than all at once.

There is one objection to the *fractional* method of application, as it has a tendency to keep the roots near the surface, and consequently make the crop more susceptible to drought; but of course there are some crops that flourish better if their roots are near the surface.

#### Manner of Application.

The manner of application will depend upon the time of applying and the kind and condition of the crop. In general farming with the staple crops, it will be found most economical to mix the nitrate with the other fertilizers and drill it in with the seed or apply broadcast and harrow it into the ground. If the application is to be made to a crop that is already up and growing, then it will be found easiest and safest to sow broadcast and work into the soil with a cultivator or allow the rains to take it into the soil.

In using a top-dressing for meadows, pastures and lawns, mix the nitrate with other fertilizing material so as to form a

complete fertilizer, and sow broadcast. In broadcasting, sowing a handful at each time, the right foot steps forward, and scattering it 12 to 15 feet in breadth, there will be applied 150 to 200 pounds per acre. The nitrate as it comes on the market is about the proper degree of fineness, but should it be lumpy these should be broken so as to have it uniform.

In using nitrate of soda in green houses, hot beds and floral culture it will generally be easiest and best to apply the nitrate in solution by dissolving it in the water to be used for watering the plants.

#### Quantity to Use.

There can be no definite rule laid down as to the quantity to apply for any particular crop; as much depends upon the kind of land, the time of year, the market that is to be met, the conditions of the season, etc. All of these points must be determined and given due consideration by each individual farmer if he is to use nitrate judiciously and successfully. There are many times when an application of fifty pounds would be more profitable than two hundred pounds, and again that amount would be entirely inadequate and even unprofitable. For illustration, an application of 50 lbs. per acre to strawberries will often produce just the desired growth of vine and foliage, whereas 200 lbs. would produce such a dense foliage that it would prevent the berries (though there were more of them) from ripening uniformly and even cause them to rot. If it is desired to meet a very early market it will often be found profitable to use the nitrate for forcing the plant ahead, even though the yield may not be in proportion to the amount used. The amount of nitrate of

soda that may be used and show an increase and also prove profitable may vary from 25 pounds to 1,000 pounds per acre. In ordinary and general farming 50 to 150 pounds per acre will be found to be about as much as can be used with profit. In applying small quantities it will often be found easier to distribute it evenly if it is mixed with gypsum or rock phosphate. In truck farming and with green house crops 300 to 600 pounds per acre will generally be found to be the most profitable quantities. In using large quantities it will generally be the best to use the fractional system of application.

#### General Consideration,

It must be remembered that nitrate of soda is not a complete fertilizer but only supplies nitrogen, and that the phosphoric acid and potash must be gotten from other sources.

Nitrate of soda must not be applied very strongly in too close proximity with very young roots or allowed to cover heavily young and tender foliage as it will prove detrimental and often kill.

#### Will the Soda in Nitrate of Soda be a Substitute for Potash.

The soda of nitrate of soda cannot be considered of any value as a fertilizer or plant food, and it cannot take the place of or be a substitute for potash. The following points give in brief the facts in regard to potash and sodium compounds as plant foods.

1. Potash is essential to plant growth and is never absent in any part of the plant; always existing in considerable quantities.

2. Soda is not essential to plant growth in all cases, and is often entirely absent from the grain and tubers of the plant.

In cases where it has seemed indispensable but a minute amount of it was requisite.

3. That in some cases potash has seemingly been replaced by soda, yet to a limited extent, potash always being present in considerable quantities.

4. That the replacement of potash by soda seems to have been accidental, and the apparent excessive feeding on soda is either mechanical or accidental.

5. In cases where there has been an apparent bad effect from the application of potash salts, the result was due to the acid, or some physical effect, and not to the plant feeding on potash.

6. In cases where increased yield and general good results have followed an application of soda in the form of common salt, the good results have been due to its effect as an indirect fertilizer by rendering plant foods already in the soil available, and cannot be attributed to supplying soda or to the soda being used directly by the plants.

If farmers will remember these facts and couple with them the thousands of experiments attesting the good effects wrought on plants by feeding with potash, they need not spend money or time in trying experiments with soda as a substitute.

H. J. P.

#### Sheep Manure.

As a fertilizer sheep manure is the next richest of any usually secured on the farm, poultry manure, if properly managed, being considered the best. As with all animal fertilizers, much depends upon the management as to the quality. Whenever it becomes necessary at any time to commence sheltering, the saving of the manure should begin. With anything like fair management the manure secur-

ed from any class of stock ought to be sufficient to pay for the labor and care required to feed and manage. One important item in the management, when it is an item to save the manure, is plenty of bedding. Whenever stock of any kind is confined, whether in feed lots or under shelter, sufficient bedding should always be provided to absorb and retain all of the liquid voidings.

With sheep this is as important as with any other stock. One of the best plans of management with sheep in the fall and through a good part of the winter is to shelter at night, and on cold or stormy days, and allow them to run out every day that the weather will permit.

In supplying bedding not only is it possible to retain all of the liquid voidings and in this way increase the quantity of the manure, but it will add to the comfort of the sheep, keeping them warmer and cleaner. There is no especial advantage in using more bedding than is necessary to obtain the liquid voidings and to keep the stock clean, as more than this is adding to the quantity and lowering the quality.

One important item in keeping sheep healthy in winter is to keep dry, not only over head, but under foot, and by using sufficient bedding, this can be done to a good advantage if the roof of the shelter is tight.

Where a fair-sized flock of sheep is kept with good management, a considerable quantity of manure can be secured, and manure is one of the four possible sources of income with sheep, the other three being wool, lambs and mutton, and being an income, it is an item to make the most out of it possible.—*Wool Markets and Sheep.*

For the Maryland Farmer.

### Peach Yellows.

BY A. E. ACWORTH.

No bulletin from the Cornell station has been more timely, or been of deeper practical interest than this one, since upon it depends the fate of thousands of trees in the great peach peninsula of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware, and with it the fortunes of those who have invested so largely in the planting and rearing of orchards.

Low prices and uncertain crops can be endured since they are the concomitants of every one, from the days of Adam down, who seeks a subsistence from a soil that must be cultivated and cared for in the "sweat of the brow."

Peach Yellows is no new disease of the trees, and has been known for a century or more. Old folks on the Eastern Shore used to attribute the decline and, sometimes, the extinction of orchards to the Yellows. But whether this appearance arose from the presence of the "borers," or from genuine neglect, can not now be known.

But from Prof. Bailey's exhaustive bulletin, it would not be far aside from truth to ascribe it to the latter cause, and for that there exists no cure save reformation or change of owners.

The Agricultural Department have had a skilled scientist, Prof. Smith, constantly in the field since 1888, investigating its cause; who has applied various remedies and plans, brought to bear the appliances of science and at the end in 1892 confesses himself an agnostic, with the cause unknown, and with one effective remedy "to dig up and burn the affected trees," so as to prevent its spread.

Even the mode of communication of

the disease is unknown for so it must be named since it kills, that a healthy tree placed in the identical place where the diseased one was dug up will not take the disease. Neither does soil or locality seem to prevent or increase its spread when it once breaks out, as the superintendent of the public grounds ascribes it to the "frost bite of the immature shoots" when it easily poisons the whole tree if not cut off. See Ag. B., 1892, p. 381.

Prof. Bailey sums up all that is now known of the first in a few general deductions from which we learn:

1. The presence of the Yellows may be known by the red spots on the fruit with the flesh beneath the spots marked by red lines.

2. The "tip" growth when the tree is not in fruit—leaves putting out at nearly right angles from the terminal branches, frequently late in the season.

3. The pushing out of stiff-leaved branches from the sides of the tree, or from the branches. These marks he considers as infallible indications of the presence of the disease in the tree.

He has but one remedy to recommend, that adopted in the fruit grower's section of Michigan, "to dig up and burn all diseased trees," which has proved so successful there that thrifty bearing orchards are found in the once infected district.

Chemical analysis of the wood of diseased trees simply shows that "lime is deficient and potash in excess," in the leaves excess of moisture, and no application of manure to affected trees, nor cutting off of diseased branches, has relieved the tree from the disease. A tree may live five or six years after taking the disease before dying, and it is this lingering with the farther fact that not all the

fruit on a diseased tree will show marks of the disease, that, perhaps, causes its presence not to be noticed until too late, so that many trees have become infected. And these diseased "tips" may so easily escape notice adds to the trouble. The tissues of the trees are always affected before the fruit, so it would be wise to carefully watch the character of its growth so as to detect and destroy on first appearance.

Spraying has not proved effective, because it can not reach the tissues, and from them comes diseased "tips and fruit."

The literature of Peach Yellows dates back to the Patent office report, agricultural, for 1849, and an analysis of diseased buds, leaves, wood in 1872 showing a serious loss of moisture.

Prof. Smith and Bailey both have overlooked the fact generally known that peach buds are often killed in the fall when they start into growth for some warm seasons and the further fact that there are black frosts as well as white ones—the former occurring when the dew point indicates frost and not the thermometer. Here frosts and white ones at that have frequently occurred when the thermometer in a thermometer room has marked 48°.

It is these black frosts that "poison" the sap which in its descent carries it from one sap cell to another by osmosis and to be carried to the top of the tree in its ascent and then down into the branches. Whether this "blood poison" comes from chemical changes in the sap, or mechanical ones in the structure of sap cells is unknown. All are agreed that when "sap freezes" the water and the air in the cells are not together, as

they are in those uninjured—in other words, freezing expels the latent air of the water.

If frosts have in them muriatic acids, as has been stated, it may poison the "sap." Frequently freezing and thawing will kill more hardy plants than peach buds, and it seems very probable that these early unnoticed ones of fall do their work before the continuous ones of winter occur. It is axiomatic that the less moisture the less danger from frosts.

That there should be more of Peach Yellows now is due to the tenderer character of budded fruits, to the use of fertilizers, and late cultivation, just as in the olden time it was due to a virgin soil full of nitrogenous substances.

All this is theory, for no chemical analysis is accessible which shows the first touch of frost, or, indeed, of any stage unless it had set its mark on the leaves, none of buds all the time from their start until the leaves show signs of it.

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#### Silo Corn.

On Gov. Morton's farm at Rhinecliff, says the Poughkeepsie Eagle, there is a field of corn for fodder covering 160 acres. The corn raised on it this year is rival thoroughbred flint corn. It is a blooded variety, and has been developed by one family in New Jersey for the past forty years. The ears average twelve to fifteen inches in length, and the stalk reaches a height of from ten to fifteen feet. The yield is from ten to sixteen tons to the acre. The corn is for the purpose of filling two immense silos on the place, which will hold an aggregate of 2,000 tons. The corn in the lot is cut by a new machine just introduced this year, which cuts the standing stalks and

binds them in bundles, just as a reaper and binder binds sheaves of grain. It requires fifty men and twenty teams to gather the corn in field, put it through the ensilage cutter and store it in the silos. The ensilage cutter cuts the whole stalks into one half inch pieces. It will cut two hundred tons per day. On a test run one ton was cut in fifty-five seconds.

#### Prevention of Rust in Wheat.

Mr. E. B. Mayo, of V. Viesca, Coahuila, Mexico, wishes to know whether there is any remedy or preventive for rust in wheat. The prevention of rust and smut of oats and wheat has been made the basis of a series of special investigations and experiments by a number of investigators, while the Division of Vegetable Pathology in the Department of Agriculture has particularly taken up the subject of smuts in oats and wheat. In Farmers' Bulletin No. 5 of that division the experiments of the division, as well as those made at the different State experiment stations, are summarized, the different methods having for object the treatment of the seed grain, since it has been found that infection takes place when the seed is germinating, from spores which adhere to the seed when this is planted.

The soaking of the seed in hot water has had many advocates, but success depends upon exceptional care and the process is somewhat complicated. Potassium sulphide has also been used with more or less success, the seed being soaked for twenty-four hours in a one-half per cent solution of this material; but the preventive which is recommended as superior to this is the treatment with copper sulphate. This consists in im-

mersing the seed in a solution made by dissolving a pound of commercial copper sulphate in 24 gallons of water for twelve hours, and then putting the seed for five or ten minutes into lime water by slaking a pound of good lime in 10 gallons of water.

The bulletin above referred to concludes with the following statement "These treatments have all been tried and have proved effective. In some parts of the country seed wheat is treated in strong solutions of copper sulphate, and no lime is used. This practice is much inferior, since it injures the seed, while those given here prevent the smut completely and at the same time do not injure the seed if carefully followed. In all forms of seed treatment care should be taken to spread the grain out to dry at once, and by frequent stirring prevent its spoiling. The treated seed should be handled only with clean tools, and should be put in sacks disinfected by boiling fifteen minutes. If these precautions are not taken, the seed may be infected again after treatment, especially in case of striking smut of wheat. If the seed is to be sown broadcast, it will not have to be so dry as if it is to be drilled."—Scientific American.

#### Good Words for the Md. Farmer.

A subscriber in West Sayville, Long Island, New York, writes to us as follows: "I want to tell you how well I like your magazine. I think it first-class in every respect. It is neat, interesting and instructive. The type and style and every thing about it is hard to be improved on. I think you can rely on me for a life long subscriber."

You never have time to spend in doing nothing—live with an object.



SCENE ON EASTERN SHORE—LINE OF B. C. &amp; A. R. R.

**THE PRUDENTIAL LAND CO.**  
Of Talbot County.

This State of Maryland is undoubtedly well adapted for the colonization of farmers who will make intensive farming one of the features of their farm work. That kind of intensive farming which means small farms thoroughly cultivated for the growth of such crops as are needed to supply the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, along the line of the ocean, and the great cities also of our Western States. The Eastern Shore is particularly adapted to this kind of farming. The nature of the soil as well as the great facilities for reaching markets make it all that the most exacting could demand for such an enterprise.

It is because of these facts that a syndicate has been formed of prominent and wealthy men to develop the region adjoining the beautiful village of Easton, Md., by colonizing some thousands of

acres with industrious Hollanders, who will come prepared, with the help of the company, to make a veritable garden of Caroline county.

This syndicate has taken for their corporate name "The Prudential Land Company of Talbot County," and the directors and officers are the following well-known gentlemen: William Daynes, president; John H. Armstrong, vice-pres.; Henry W. Schloss, treasurer; Hon. Oswald Tilgman, Albert Hoffman, Edward Hoffman; John F. Beysens, ag'l sup't; Cornelius W. Van Der Hoogt, general manager; Justin Menderson, secretary.

The land which this company propose to occupy begins about four miles from Easton, and lies along the beautiful Choptank river and borders the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R. They have already purchased several tracts of land, among which are the Hog Island farm of 1,000 acres, from Mr.

Hiram M. Buck, of Baltimore; the Frazier farm of 800 acres from Mr. Henry Diffendaffer, of Easton; 250 acres from Mr. Robt. Kelley, of Elmira, N. Y.; 200 acres from Alva Hubbard, Easton, Md., also other smaller tracts.

Their land reaches the Choptank river, and no place with which we are acquainted is better adapted to a colony of Hollanders such as they contemplate. The facilities for shipping produce are first-class both by the lines of steamers of the B., A. & Chesapeake R. R. which daily traverse this beautiful river, and by the railroad which gives all the inland tracts the very best accommodations. Fine wharves are either already there, or will be built by the company wherever needed.

In the coming Spring of 1896, the company propose to start a colony of 300 Holland farmers, dividing the land into small farms and selling them to the colonists at reasonable prices. A comfortable dwelling and outbuildings will be provided on each farm. The payments for the property will be arranged with the view of having the colonists able to meet them easily. The company will also see that the colonists are supplied with stock and implements, and all that is necessary to secure their comfort and success, the payments to be made in instalments with the purchase price of the property.

In addition to all this the company also propose to locate on the property at some desirable point, a town for manufacturing purposes, and they will offer substantial inducements to those who may desire to enter into this field. An elevator will be conveniently located on the property for the storage of the grain

of the colonists. Advances will be made on grain so stored, to those desiring to hold for a better market, &c., or the grain will be bought at market prices from the colonists.

Wheat, corn, oats—all the cereals—can be grown on this land, and the earliest vegetables of every description can be raised to supply the markets, brought to their very doors. Large peach orchards are already planted and in a flourishing condition, while the other orchard fruits may be had in great abundance. The soil is also especially adapted to small fruits, and some of the finest berries that come to market, hail from that region of the Eastern shore.

While ample funds are in the hands of the company, other important items will insure its success. Messrs. John F. Beyens, the ag'l supt., and Cornelius W. Van der Hoogt, the general manager, are native Hollanders, and will personally oversee the property and look after the colonists. Most of the success of the enterprise is due to Mr. Van der Hoogt, who has pushed it with commendable energy. The main offices of the company are at 27-29 Pine st., New York, with a branch at Easton, under the personal management of Mr. Van der Hoogt.

We have given this large space this month to this enterprise, because we see in it the beginning of a movement which we think is destined at some future day to revolutionize the methods of cultivation on the Eastern Shore, and to make of it what it should long ago have become, a veritable garden. The true theory we believe to be small farms, highly cultivated and adapted to the great markets which they can most easily reach. The region for large corn and

wheat fields is in the West, where everything is done on a mammoth scale and where steam and electricity can be profitably used in farm work. Here we need intensive farming—a few acres of land brought to the best garden richness, cultivated thoroughly, and producing on each acre more in value than a dozen or twenty acres of the grain land of the West.

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#### Potatoes as Stock Food.

Professor Henry has a valuable article in the *Breeder's Gazette* summing up about all that is known on the subject on the value of potatoes as food for live stock. He gives the conclusions of Fjord, the great inventor of feeding stuffs in Denmark, namely, that four pounds of potatoes furnish as much nutriment to animals as one pound of rye or barley, and also the result of his own experiment in feeding potatoes to hogs. They were carefully weighed, cooked in iron kettles and enough corn meal used to make a thick pudding or mush.

These experiments show that 445 pounds of potatoes are equivalent to 100 pounds of corn meal in pig feeding. He has also shown by experiments that corn meal has somewhat higher feeding value than barley and concludes that four pounds of potatoes are worth as much as one pound of barley or rye and almost as much as the same weight of corn meal for hog feeding.

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#### Making Paving Blocks of Grass.

A new industry has recently been started in Norfolk. It is a plant for the manufacture of paving blocks out of fibres of grass growing on salt-water

marshes. The grass is subjected to a heavy pressure, and large square blocks come out of the press, when three circular saws take hold of the block and cut it into smaller blocks of about five and a-half inches thick provided lengthwise with strong wire. These blocks are then subjected to a bath of three different tanks of different kinds of oils, which makes the fibre supple. These blocks have been tested for paving purposes in Philadelphia for over a year on one of the busiest streets near the stock-yards, and have, it is said, stood the test remarkably well. They make a smooth, noiseless pavement on which it is claimed horses cannot slip. Large contracts for these paving blocks have been secured in Pittsburg and New York. This plant as now established turns out about 400 or 500 yards per day of this paving, and the owners expect to soon enlarge it considerably. Thus one more industry for the South is established.—*Mf's Record*.

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#### PROTECT BLACK BASS.

An Act Prepared by Judge Stake at the Request of Prominent Fishermen.

The protection of black bass in the Potomac river has long been a subject of much concern among fishermen. The matter has now assumed a phase that may assure this noble fish some protection, according to the *Hagerstown News*, which says:

For some time sportsmen of the three States bordering upon the Potomac have been debating the question of providing means for the better protection of the black bass, the gamy fish that has made the Potomac famous as a field of sport.

Recently the Blue Ridge Gun and Rod Club, composed chiefly of gentlemen of Washington and having a house on the Virginia shore of the river, opposite Sandy Hook, took the matter in hand and issued invitations to citizens of the three States mentioned and of the District of Columbia to meet at their house and discuss the question.

Saturday the meeting was held and the visitors were entertained by President Harbin and about fifteen other members of the club. Among the outsiders present were Judge Edward Stake and Wm. H. Armstrong, of Hagerstown; United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, of Washington; Dr. Massamore, of Baltimore, president of the Game and Fish Protective Association of Maryland; Judge E. Boyd Faulkner, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Dr. Reynolds and A. S. Dandridge, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., and Forest W. Brown, of Charlestown, W. Va.

Judge Stake was called to the chair and a lengthy discussion of the question took place. It was discovered during the discussion that there exists an agreement between Maryland and Virginia to the effect that no legislation affecting fishing in the Potomac shall be effective unless ratified by each of the two States. This agreement was made in 1786. The subsequent division of Virginia makes it necessary for the full carrying out of any measure for the protection of the bass, that uniform action be taken by the Legislature of the three States. Accordingly, Judge Stake was requested to draft a law, the passage of which will be urged upon the Legislature of each of the three States. Judge Stake has prepared a draft of a law, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, difficulty has arisen in the adoption of adequate legislation regulating the taking of fish in the Potomac river in consequence of the compact existing between the States of Maryland and Virginia applicable to the taking of fish in the Potomac and Pocomoke rivers; and

WHEREAS, it is intended that the provisions of this act shall be made effective by the states of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland; therefore, be it enacted by (name of state):

It shall not be lawful for any person to catch or kill any black bass, green bass, rock bass, pike or pickerel, or wall eyed pike (commonly known as salmon) between the fifteenth day of April and the first day of June of each year; nor shall catch or kill any of said species of fish at any other time during the year, save only with a rod, hook or line, or dip-net.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable on conviction by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment. And it shall be the duty of the court at every session of the grand jury to call its attention to the provisions of this law.

Be it further enacted, that the provisions of this law shall not be applicable below the Little Falls, near Washington.

Be it further enacted, that the provisions of this act shall become effective whenever the same shall be adopted by the respective named States.

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The best home is where all live in harmony and love rules.

For the Maryland Farmer.

#### Experiment Station Creamery.

Maryland Farmer, Dear Sir:—This Station has just completed the equipment of a creamery for experimental purposes and are now about ready to start in upon this line of work. Our equipment consists of a creamery building containing main work room, an ice house, a room for deep and shallow setting of milk, a constant temperature and cream ripening room, a refrigerator, an engine room, a milk testing room, a room for cleaning and washing utensils, an office and vestibule. In this building we shall have the necessary apparatus for conducting work upon a practical basis according to the most modern and approved methods; and at the same time have facilities for testing new apparatus or methods as they are offered.

A new cow stable and a herd of cows have also been added to our equipment. The cow stable is fitted up with a variety of stalls and cattle ties illustrating the most modern and approved methods in this line. The work will be under the supervision of the chemical department of the station.

We should be glad to have you notice this addition to our equipment through your columns and bring it to the notice of your readers that we are now in position to serve them in this capacity. Thanking you for past favors and trusting that we may continue to see your publications on our library files, we remain, yours respectfully,

MD. AGRI'L EXPT. STATION.

Per H. J. PATTERSON.

College Park, Prince Geo. Co., Md.,

Nov. 27, 1895.

We consider the above one of the great-

est improvements connected with our Ag'l College and Experiment Station. A dairy should be connected with it for the daughters as well as the sons of Maryland farmers.—Ed.

For the Maryland Farmer.

#### HOME RULE IN TAXATION

BY ALLAN FARQUHAR.

The liberties of our people can be best secured, and their progress most advanced, by maintaining an even balance between centralization of power on the one hand and local self-government on the other. A pure democracy, in which every citizen has a share in making laws, is cumbersome and incompatible with the best development of an enlightened country; yet the concentration of all power in the hands of a few is a greater evil still, as it endangers the continuance of our freedom.

Acting wisely and well, the authors of our American Constitution claimed for the general Government no powers except such as were necessary for the national welfare, leaving everything else in the hands of the individual States. The counties, municipalities and other sub-divisions, bear somewhat the same relation to the State as it does to the Nation, and the same patriotic spirit can be best carried out when the State leaves to these towns and counties the free and full liberty in making laws. It is self-evident that the lumbermen of Maine should not regulate the local affairs of Florida, and that the residents of Philadelphia and Baltimore are unfit to decide what is best for the cattle-raisers of Texas, or the silver miners of Colorado. And the same principle ap-

plies to our own State of Maryland. We are all proud of her ; there is not a responsive heart from the glades of Garrett to the sandy shores of Worcester, from the noble Potomac to Mason and Dixon's line, that does not thrill at the sound, "Maryland, my Maryland"! Yet how utterly different are the occupations and needs of our people! The various sections—The Eastern Shore, Southern Maryland, Frederick County, the mines of Allegany, Baltimore City—these are as distinct and separate in the character of the laws best suited for their material welfare as if thousands of miles apart instead of all being members of one commonwealth.

Of all the powers surrendered by the people in order to obtain in return the blessings of good government, by far the most important is the power of taxation: "The power to tax carries with it the power to destroy," and there is no better proof of the advantage of government over anarchy than the fact that civilized people of every clime and nation, from the strongest monarchy to the free republic, cheerfully submit to have a portion of their earnings taken from them. But this power should always carry with it a double obligation. First, every dollar thus taken should be honestly expended. Second, it should be expended *in such way and for such purpose as will most benefit the people*. This last is really more important than the first, for it is comparatively easy to get rid of dishonest officers, but it is very hard to rid our statute books of hampering and unwise legislation.

There has ever been, is now, and is likely for some time in the future to be, a wide difference in the minds of men,

even of those who have most studied the subject, in regard to the best system of taxation. Some favor an income tax as the fairest, others denounce it as inquisitorial and extremely unfair. Some favor a protective tariff with incidental revenue ; others a revenue tariff with incidental protection ; still others a purely revenue tariff with no protection at all. Some believe in following the Bill of Rights in spirit and letter ; that "each citizen should pay taxes according to his actual worth in real and personal property,"—others, equally sincere, believe that a strict compliance with that provision is impossible, and that an attempt to do so would result disastrously to the best interests of our people.

With all these honest differences as to *system*, there should be *no* difference as to the advisability of leaving each section of our State to decide for itself, what it should tax and what it should exempt, so long as it pays into the State Treasury its proportion of the common fund required. Let us have Home Rule in taxation ; and then each county and town will have a stimulus to surpass its neighbor in progress and prosperity, instead of feeling that the whole State is dragged down to a common level by the well meaning but misguided action of those who, being only mortal, could not legislate wisely for sections about which they knew nothing or very little.

Sandy Spring, Md.

#### Buy from the Factory.

The Alliance Carriage Co. of Cincinnati, have extended an invitation to all horse owners in the South to visit their splendid display at the Atlanta Exposition and carefully examine the first-class material, fine workmanship, perfect construction, hand-

some finish, beautiful styles and latest designs of their vehicles. These goods are sold direct from the factory, to the consumer at the same price dealers have to pay in car load lots. If you cannot go to the Exposition, send for a catalogue showing the pictures and prices. Address the Alliance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, O.

#### Books and Catalogues.

A complete and immediate revolution of transportation methods, involving a reduction of freight charges on grain from the West to New York of from 50 to 60 per cent. is what is predicted in the November *Cosmopolitan*. It also points out the probable abolition of street-cars before the coming horseless carriage, which can be operated by a boy on asphalt pavements at a total expense for labor, oil, and interest, of not more than one dollar a day.

George Battens, Directory of the Agricultural Press. This is a book of about 100 pages, giving the States in agricultural order with the names, the circulation and other particulars of all journals in each State devoted in any manner to the subject of agriculture. It also includes Canada in its ample list. It shows a great deal of labor and care in its preparation, and advertisers should forward the price, 75 cts., for it will save them much trouble in arranging their list of journals in which to reach the people.

Pasteurization and Milk Preservation with a chapter on Selling Milk by J. H. Monrad, Winnetka, Ill.. price 50 cts. This is a pamphlet of 80 pages, going into all the details of practical Pasteurization of milk, to free it from disease germs and to extend its keeping quality. It is profusely illustrated.

#### The Electropoise Treatment for Disease.

What is it that produces the light step, the bounding pulse, the general invigoration of a stay at the seashore or in the mountains? It is the abundance of oxygen, the great blood purifier, in the air. Purify the blood and

you get a healthy body. This is just what the electropoise does, it is a great producer of oxygen and purifying the blood eliminates disease. 25,000 have already been sold, and the demand is yet for more. Send for pamphlet and all particulars to C. S. Willet, 224 W. Lanvale St., agent for Baltimore.

#### The Frank B. White Co. Banquet.

We see many flattering notices of this banquet, held in Chicago, Nov. 14th, which tell of agricultural embellishments—not only in flower bedecked tables and hall—but in agricultural speeches also, ranking high in wit and humor. It will be long remembered by those who enjoyed the occasion, and we trust that agricultural advertising will receive an impetus from these serious discussions of the subject at the banquet. It is an honor to Mr. White, to have brought together nearly two hundred of the agricultural advertisers and publishers of agricultural journals and thus awakened a mutual interest which will have an abiding influence in behalf of all that is most desirable between these parties. Personal contact is the very best source of that confidence which is most needed in the great business where so many interests are at stake.

#### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

#### Uses of Mica.

The uses of mica are manifold. One of its latest developments is distinctly novel. An ingenious Australian has in-

vented and introduced a mica cartridge for sporting and military guns. The filling inside the cartridge is visible, and a further advantage is that instead of the usual wad of felt a mica wad is used. This substance being a non-conductor unaffected by acids or fumes, acts as a lubricant. When smokeless powders, such as cordite or other nitro glycerine compounds are used mica has a distinct advantage over every other material used in cartridge manufacture. Being transparent any chemical change in the ex-

plosive can be at once detected. The peculiar property it has of withstanding intense heat is here utilized, breech and barrel being kept constantly cool. The fouling of the rifle is also avoided, the wad actually cleaning the barrel.

Under the hickory tree, Ben Bolt,  
Which stood at the foot of the hill,  
Together we've lain in the noonday shade  
And listened to Appleton's mill.  
The mill-wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt,  
The rafters have tumbled in,  
And a quiet which crawls 'round walls as you gaze,  
Has followed the older din.

## Baltimore Business Directory.

**Accountant.** Expert Accountant.  
Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.

**Agricultural Implements,** Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Ensor Street.

**Attorney at Law.** Broker in Business Opportunities  
G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law Bld'g

**Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's,** Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles

**Baltimore Transfer Co.,** 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight

**Business College** School of Shorthand, Typewriting. C. E. Barnett, 102 N. Charles

**Barber's Supplies.** (Largest House South.)  
M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore

**S. L. Lamberd Co.,** Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.

**Grain Drills.** Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.

**Grain Drills.** Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.

**Carriage Builders,** Martin L. McCormick & Bro. Madison and Boundery Aves.

**Chemicals & Fertilizers,** R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs' Agent. 102 S. Charles St.

**Mass. Benefit Ass'n,** P. L. Perkins, General Agent, Fidelity Building.

**Engineers & Machinists.** C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street.

**Funeral Directors,** Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hacks Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street.

**Cole's Hotel,** Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate. Stables. N. W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts

**Carrollton Hotel.** Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.

**Maltby House.** American and European Plan. Pratt Street, near Charles.

**Hatter.** James E. Connolly. S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.

**House and Sign Painters,** Pole & Wilson, Sharp and Barnett Sts.

**House and Sign Painters** Phillip Endlich, 201 E. Saratoga St.

**Leather & Shoe Findings.** J. A. McCambridge & Co. 118 S. Calvert St.

**Lumber Dealers.** Thos. Matthews & Son, Canton Avenue & Albemarle St

**Patent Fire Pots,** Blow Pipes, Burners, &c. The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.

**Pattern & Model Makers,** Leach & Orem, 210 N. Holliday St.

**Plummer and Gas Fitter,** J. M. Foster, 100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.

**Printers Rollers & Roller Gum,** J. E. Norman & Co. 421 Exchange Pl.

**Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers.** (Old canvas) Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light

**Sample Trunks & Cases.** L. Gram, Manufacturer & Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.

**Veterinarian.** Wm. Dougherty, D. V. S. Graduate of Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

# MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Payment for the Maryland Farmer when sent by mail should be made in a Post Office Money Order, Postal Note or Express Money Order. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters when requested to do so.

Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

**FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,**

213 N. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application. Agents wanted; liberal commissions.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

12th Month. DECEMBER. 31 Days.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	2 1 38.4 A.M.	First Quar.	24 12 21.5 P.M.
Last Quar.	9 2 9.2 A.M.	Full	31 3 30.8 A.M.
New Moon	24 12 21.5 A.M.	Apogee	23 3 A.M.
Perigee	9 11 A.M.		

First Sunday in Advent	December 1.
Christmas day.	December 25.
St. John Evangelist	December 27.
Winter begins	December 21.

## THE CLOSING YEAR.

This number of the MARYLAND FARMER closes our thirty-second volume and is the close also of the year 1895. We have every reason to thank our many patrons, some of whom have been with us since our first year, and many of whom have been added during the past three years. The present management came into possession a little more than three years ago, although the present editor has been connected with the magazine for eleven years.

With the present management a new impulse was given to every department; new departments were added; and the quantity of reading matter was very

largely increased. It contains now fully three times as much reading as when the present management took possession—not, perhaps, in the number of pages; but much smaller type has been used, and in this way the volume of reading has been trebled. In addition to this the price of the magazine has been cut in two, and from \$1.00 a year it has been reduced to 50 cents a year; thus making it accessible to every farmer's household, and creating an additional inducement for all to subscribe to it.

We thank the large number who have so ably seconded our endeavors to promote the general circulation of the good old Maryland Farmer, both by subscribing themselves and inducing many others to subscribe also. We expect in the future still to increase the amount of reading, and to add new and stronger inducements towards making the magazine a popular journal which no progressive farmer in Maryland can afford to do without. It would do us good to be able to say, this book finely printed, full of illustrated articles devoted to the farm,

always alive to the interests of the farmer, and always fully up to the times, has its place in the home of every prosperous, intelligent and "go ahead" agriculturist of our State. We shall endeavor to make it so indispensable to the welfare of the farmers that we may be entitled to assert this as a self-evident fact.

Our readers can hasten the coming of this, if they will refer to the many interesting subjects which are constantly being discussed in its columns, when they are talking with their neighbors and friends.

In this season of holiday greetings and holiday rejoicings, we would look forward with a cheerful and confident spirit to the future, and with hearty good will we would wish every reader a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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#### THE ELECTION.

Our readers will remember that in a previous editorial we stated that the old democratic State of Maryland must be placed in the doubtful column, and that farmers would do well to see that the candidates of the republican party were committed to their interests. It has turned out that we were not very far from correct in our statements.

We are in no sense a partisan journal, and accepting the verdict of the people as the accomplished fact, it remains that the farmers should exact from those elected to make our laws, a fulfilment of the pledges made during the canvass for place and power.

They want a re-assessment of taxable property, and they want no exemption of any property in any form whatever. Many millions of dollars are now made

of exemptions for educational, charitable and religious purposes, manufacturing plants, and kindred objects, which are not in accordance with the letter of our State constitution, and which together with stocks and bonds and mortgages, or other evidences of property escape listing, throw the great burdens of taxation upon the farmers. They are in favor of having the re-assessment to correspond with the State constitution in its exact letter, and that each individual, corporation or society organization shall bear its proper share.

They want free school books for the children of the State; but it is unnecessary here to go into details of what they need. We understand a farmer's institute will soon be held at Annapolis, and we hope and trust that representatives of the farmers will be on hand to speak out plainly on these subjects, as well as upon the many farm topics usually discussed on such occasions.

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#### THE FARMER'S MARKET.

The farmers of Harford county are agitating the subject of building a farmer's market house in Baltimore, where farmers will be able to sell their produce directly to consumers. This is certainly a move in the right direction. At present the middlemen manage to reap the benefits which the farmers should rightfully enjoy. It is to be hoped that this market will be governed by such rules as will prevent the monopolizing of it by any but farmers; otherwise it will be only one more useless speculation of capitalists, without benefiting those who are nominally supposed to enjoy its privileges and benefits.

### Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

We have read with a great deal of interest the Report of Secretary Morton, and we are in harmony with much that he says in regard to the agricultural interests of our country, and the methods of improving our relations with foreign countries as to those items of farm produce which are now but little used abroad.

He argues at some length to prove that the condition of the farmers is better than the condition of any other class, from the facts of the statistics showing that they have supplied food for themselves and for the balance of our population and exported products to the amount of \$553,000,000 towards feeding the people of the old world. The mistake under which he labors should be evident to him from two plain facts, viz:—The farmers are not as well housed or clad as any other class in our country, and they actually suffer from the lack of money, so that they are constantly in danger of losing their farms—the real estate constantly being absorbed by the creditor class and passing out of the hands of the tillers of the soil.

The fact is patent, that while these immense sums are visible in the statistics, the farmers' share in these millions of dollars dwindles to hardly as many cents—the other classes reaping all the benefits of the kernel, leaving them only the husks. Farmers have become accustomed to this superficial way of reasoning over their condition and prospects and are not to be deceived by it. If our Secretary could devise some method by which the farmers could reap the advantages of their labors, without having others pile

on expenses upon them which eat up their entire substance, he would accomplish a work which would make his name a blessing in every farmer's home. But here is the great trouble with the farmers of this country: their expenses of producing and marketing crops are greater than their receipts, so that after supplying the world as statistics show with millions and millions of dollars of produce, an indebtedness remains in each farmer's home—in which are the signs of poverty while the poorest produce of his farm appears on his table, and none of the conveniences, to say nothing of the luxuries of this age adorn his life, or reward the labors of his family.

### Exports of Agricultural Products.

In September, 1894, our exports of agricultural products constituted 65.64 per cent. of all exports. This year, in September, they formed but 60.81 per cent. a loss of 4.83 per cent. In September, 1892, they were 72.53 per cent., showing a loss this year of 11.72 per cent. In September, 1891, they were 77.88 per cent of all exports, showing a loss of 17.07 for last September as compared with 1891. In actual value this year's September loss was nearly 50 per cent., the shipments of agricultural products in September, 1891, being worth \$63,739,533, and this year, in September, only \$34,699,952, a decrease of \$29,039,581 in a month.—*American Economist.*

### Messrs. Rinehart, Childs & Briggs.

Messrs. Rinehart, Childs and Briggs, commission merchants, Howard and Franklin Sts., are receivers of all kinds of farm produce—they are reliable, and will attend promptly to business entrusted to them. Their long experience gives them opportunities for quick and profitable sales at the highest market prices.

For The Maryland Farmer.

### MARYLAND ITEMS.

Princess Anne is to have a new bank. Capital \$25,000.

Gov. Lowndes will be inaugurated at Annapolis January 8th.

Cambridge has a population of 5,172 according to the new census.

Farmers around Cumberland report coming up very nicely.

It is reported that a Republican paper will be started at Upper Marlboro.

It is rumored that the West Virginia Central R. R. will purchase the canal.

Mayor-elect Hooper was inaugurated Nov. 20th. Succeeding Mayor Latrobe.

The cashiers of the associated banks of Baltimore will dine together at the hotel Stafford Dec. 12th.

Messrs. Wm. J. Dickey & Sons have made extensive improvements at their Oella cotton mills near Ellicott city.

Hon. Henry O. Devries and wife attended the meeting of the National Grange at Worcester, Mass., last month.

The Balto. sub-treasury had \$9,236,361 32 on hand Nov. 27th. Sub-treasurer Hammond's accts. tallied to a cent.

Fifty-two head of horses were recently sold at the Baltimore horse exchange at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$86

The Maryland Farmer will be a great paper the coming year. It should be in the hands of every farmer in the State.

A \$6,000,000 blanket mortgage has been filed from the Columbia and Maryland railway to the Central Trust Co. of New York.

We call attention to the change of schedule of the Western Maryland Railroad in this month's Travelers' Guide, page 66.

Rev. Dr. B. P. Sadtler has been elected president of the German Historical Society, succeeding the late Rev. Dr. John G. Morris.

Davies Law Kenly, of Hagerstown, has been elected honorary vice-pres't of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. John Ritchie, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution will organize a chapter of the society in Hagerstown.

Monsignor Satolli will be elected to the cardinalate on Sunday, January 5th, at the Cathedral in Baltimore. Cardinal Gibbons will officiate.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. F. I. Sage & Son, commission merchants, New York. They are reliable, prompt and straightforward.

Mr. Phillip I. Goldsborough, States atty. of Dorchester Co., is prominently spoken of as a candidate for the United States Senate from the Eastern shore.

Ex-Gov. and Senator-elect E. E. Jackson, of Wicomico Co., favors the third term of President Cleveland. The Senator has moved to Baltimore for the winter.

Mr. Chas. Webb of the hotel Hamilton, Hagerstown, has been gunning at Ocean City and reports game abundant. He killed a number of wild geese and ducks.

An immense apple crop in the Cumberland valley is reported. One farmer converted 4,000 bushels into cider. Western Maryland as a fruit region is becoming famous.

Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, republican, was elected Nov. 5th, Governor of Maryland, receiving 125,219 votes. Hon. John E. Hurst, democratic candidate, received 106,203 votes.

The next meeting of the "United Daughters of the Confederacy" will take place at Hazazar's Hall, Franklin street, on January 19th, 1896, the birthday of Gen'l Robert E. Lee.

Mr. Horatio Whitridge Garrett, a grandson of the late John W. Garrett, pres't of the B. & O. R. R. Co., had his left leg amputated at the thigh in New York, result of a cancerous growth.

The Glenwood farmers club has been formed with J. D. Warfield, pres't, C. M. Dorsey, sect'y, and a committee of three for general work composed of Wm. H. Stinson, H. S. Hobbs and Chas. Hammond.

The extensive shops of the Balto. and

Ohio R. R. Co. at Grafton, Parkersburg, Keyser and Martinsburg have been running on full time. The demand for new cars has caused repair work to be deferred wherever possible.

Mr. Thomas G. Watkins, of Louisville, Ky., has been visiting his relatives in Howard county. He proposes to spend the winter in Bermuda and southern France.

The "Park Hotel" is the name of the new hotel in Berlin, of which Mr. Thomas Savage is proprietor. The handsome addition, recently finished, gives ample accommodation, and the cuisine is excellent.

The Protestant Episcopal convention of Baltimore, recently held at Christ church, passed resolutions thanking Bishop Paret for deciding to remain as bishop of the Maryland diocese.

Miss Daisey Gorman, daughter of senator Gorman, was married Wednesday, Nov. 20th, to Mr. Richard Johnson, of Washington. Rumor says another of the accomplished daughters of the senator will soon wed.

Messrs Sam'l Kirk & Sons, Baltimore's renowned jewelers, manufactured the silver service presented by Mrs. McCormick to the fair bride Miss Rockefeller, who married Mr. Harold McCormick in New York recently.

Western Md. is becoming a great peach growing section, especially in the Blue Mountain district. Around Smithsburg one grower realized \$10,000 from 50 acres of trees, another \$7,000 from ten acres. Grapes are very profitable in this section also, and many farmers are planting vineyards.

The new Atlantic hotel at Berlin, will be ready for guests Jan. 1st. It is a fine structure of brick, modern conveniences, newly furnished throughout. Mr. Harmonson, proprietor, will do everything possible for the comfort of his guests. A well equipped livery stable is a convenient adjunct to the hotel.

Pres't Wm. H. Bosley has lately returned from a carriage ride over the Queen Anne railroad. He found everything in

good condition and the people pleased at the prospect of the building of the road. It is calculated that over three million packages of fruit are produced by the section tributary to this road. Peach orchards were always in sight.

The Peninsula Horticultural society will meet at Denton, Caroline Co., Jan. 15th to 18th, '96. Pres't J. W. Kerr will make all the arrangements necessary, and as this is the first meeting of the society ever held in Caroline Co. the farmers are taking a lively interest in the affair. Prominent fruit growers, &c., will be present.

"Glen Mary" is the name of a new strawberry from a choice seedling originating at East Bradford, Chester Ca., Pa. It has been sold to W. F. Allen, Jr., of Salisbury, a prominent and reliable strawberry grower. It is a large berry and very productive. One quart box of selected berries contained only twelve specimens.

The first meeting of the farmers institute of Kensington, Md., was held at the town hall Nov. 27th. Large numbers of Montgomery Co. farmers were present. Appropriate addresses were made by pres't Sylvester, Dr. Thos. Wilson, curator of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Otis T. Mason of the National Museum, and Prof. Robinson of the Md. Ag'l College.

Mr. O. Hammond, Jr., of Balto., purchased at the recent sale of blooded horses at the Tuscarora stock farm, Mr. C. M. de Garmendia, proprietor—Cordova, bay colt, 1 year old, by Monocacy, \$300; Moro, gray colt, 1 year old, by Sea King, dam by Happy Medium, \$165; Charity Ann, bay mare, 3 years old, by Sea King, \$150; Fred Russell, bay colt, 2 years, by Sea King, \$145.

Mr. John T. Gray, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Balto., died suddenly at his home Nov. 13th. Mr. Gray was an ex-marshal of police. He served in the Mexican war under the late Maj. Gen. John R. Kenly, who commanded the Md. battalion, and was in the battle of Monterey. Col. Watson was killed during the battle, and Maj. Kenly rallied the command and continued the fight until ordered to retreat.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed. M. F.

**Amer. Exotic Nurseries,** R. D. Hoyt, Mgr.  
Seven Oaks, Fla.

**E. Moody & Sons,** Lockport, N.Y. Niagara  
Nurseries. Established 1839

**Crosman Bros.,** Seeds and Plants, wholesale  
and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

**F. Barteldes & Co.,** Kansas Seed House.  
Lawrence, Kas.

**P. J. Berckmans,** Trees, plants, etc., adapted  
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

**Green's Nursery Co.,** Rochester, N.Y. Send  
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

**Royal Palm Nurseries.** Reasoner Bros.,  
Oneco, Florida

**Berlin Nurseries,** Wholesale and Retail, J. G.  
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

**T. W. Wood & Sons,** Garden and Field Seeds  
Richmond, Va.

**Wm. Parry,** Pomona Nurseries,  
Parry, New Jersey.

**Jennings Nursery Co.,** Trees for the South,  
Thomasville, Ga.

**West Jersey Nursery Co.** Send for Cat'l'g.  
Bridgeton, N. J.

**E. B. Marter, Jr.,** Seeds, Roots & Plants. Price  
list free. Burlington, N. J.

**Samuel Wilson,** Seeds, Plants and Trees,  
Mechanicsville, Pa.

**Strawberry** and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,  
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va.

For the Maryland Farmer.

## MANAGEMENT

## OF STRAWBERRY BEDS.

BY J. G. HARRISON & SONS.

Editor Maryland Farmer:—We ask space in which to tell our neighbors how we made our old strawberry beds pay.

Of course, being nurserymen, we grow strawberry beds for the plants. What is left when our plant trade is over is left to fruit. In 1893, we planted thirteen acres of strawberries on poor land, making that season, with an application of "bone," a light crop of plants. In 1894 the greater part of these were dug out and the remainder left to fruit; and now comes the important work for your particular attention. In June the entire field was plowed and planted to corn, which, at the last working, was sown to crimson clover at the rate of 20 pounds of seed to the acre. The field yielded about 500 bushels of ears of corn. The clover "took" well, and in January 1895, we applied to the land 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. The clover was allowed to grow until May when it was from 18 inches to 2 feet high; then it was turned under about eight inches and well cultivated. On the 29th of May we planted the field to corn, giving it 200 pounds of good fertilizer per acre, costing \$30.00 per ton. We cultivated the corn four times, the last time again sowing it to crimson clover. The corn from the field this fall was 1,000 bushels of ears, which was double the year before, at an extra cost of only about \$1.00 per acre for crimson clover seed and about \$15.00 for the top-dressing. We use this clover in the rotation of crops, as much as possible, and we know of nothing which will improve the soil and double up the crops, as does this crimson clover. So much do we esteem it, that we have now one field of 25 acres, which we expect to plant in the spring to strawberries,

covered well with crimson clover. This is indeed the "world beater," in the shape of a fertilizer, at very little money cost.

Berlin, Md.

#### Strawberry Culture.

Prof. W. R. Lazenby, before the Ohio Horticultural society, presented the following summary of suggestions to be kept in mind by strawberry growers :

The most profitable varieties for the commercial grower are those not easily influenced by differences in soil and climate. Those which succeed well on wide areas are usually better than those which have a mere local reputation.

Pistillate varieties, when properly fertilized, are more productive than the sorts with perfect flowers.

The value of a variety for fertilizing pistillate flowers does not depend so much upon the amount as upon the potency of its pollen.

The flowers of pistillate varieties are less liable to be injured by frost than flowers of perfect varieties.

Varieties that are neither very early nor very late in point of maturity are the most productive and have the longest fruiting season.

As a rule, varieties that have the most vigorous and healthy foliage are least productive, while those with a weaker growth of foliage and a greater susceptibility to leaf blight are usually the more prolific.

Winter protection may be dispensed with upon well drained soils, but appears to be a necessity upon heavier ones.

The leaf blight may be checked by using the Bordeaux mixture, beginning just as soon as the leaves appear, and

continuing the application every few weeks throughout the season.

We have received from the author, Mr A. H. Eaton, a very comprehensive work on "Corporation Book Keeping, illustrating all the details from the organization of the company to the declaration of the dividend ; and also examples showing how a private or partnership business is changed into that of a corporation." It is just what is especially needed in these times when so many corporations are being formed in every department of business. It may be had of the author at the Eaton and Burnett college, for the price of \$1.00.

#### The Royal Mustard Oil Liniment.

No more useful or, in fact, indispensable article can be named as part of the equipment of a country house than a bottle of Royal Mustard Oil Liniment which is for sale by the Royal Drug Co., 2031 St. Paul-st, and 101 E 21st street, Balto., for it has proved to be a remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, diphtheria, earache, spasms, burns, colic, &c. The family that has once tested it, will take care never to be without it.

## Leather gets

hard and brittle—use Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon ; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free ; use enough to find out ; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

## The Wedding Ring.

Little band of shining gold,  
Wilt thou round her finger fold,  
Wilt thou be an emblem there,  
Whispering always to my fair  
That my love is like to thee  
Endless as eternity?

Little band of shining gold,  
Thou wilt round her finger fold—  
Tell he so my love would lie,  
Smooth her path and light her eye,  
Folding all around her life,  
Shielding her from care and strife.

Little band of shining gold,  
Thou wilt round her finger fold,  
Thou wilt catch her smiling eye,  
Thou wilt sometimes hear her sigh;  
Sometimes thou may'st touch her cheek,  
Sometimes hear her of me speak;  
Tell her all life's hopes I'd give,  
In her smile like thee to life.

A powder bag for use in traveling is another acceptable trifle.

The popular delft effects are shown now in brooches and even stick-pins.

Mrs. James Brown Potter has a large trunk devoted exclusively to the carrying of her hats.

White chamois gloves are considered the only "smart" wear in hand coverings for bicycling women in England.

The fashion for hanging a piece of tapestry at the back of the upright piano has sought out another article for Christmas favor.

Pointed shoes are becoming to the feet, more comfortable than those of square tips, and are recommended by dealers in foot wear.

The statistician has been at work and finds that \$3,000,000 worth of dry goods are destroyed each year to satisfy woman's craving for samples.

It is popular just now at elegant tables to serve the jellies and blanc manges in bouche cases often wrought into pretty fanciful shapes such as baskets and chariots.

The conviction is growing, notwithstanding the stolid and un-American announce-

ment which the Duke of Marlborough made of his engagement, that this recent marriage, "arranged" as it was, is one that the gods smile upon.

Centrepieces and doylies for the table are nowadays often and beautifully embroidered in colors. Although these are "wash silks," much care must be taken in their ablutions.

The covering of books with chamois, silk, or fine linen has come to be a positive art. By means of it, paper bound volumes may be transferred into something rich and dainty by a pair of clever hands at home.

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For the Maryland Farmer.

Work For Winter Evenings Around the Fireside. Useful and Decorative.

BY SARA H. HENTON.

As the State of Maryland is noted for its elegant old homes, I suppose the antique mahogany tables that are being brought out now to use, will be found in many country homes. The way of decorating them for table use is very pretty. Instead of using luncheon cloths, they use artistic mats, made of linen cambric, or Irish linen, very fine quality. You cut them out the size of a lady's pocket handkerchief square, and finish with a hemstitched hem; then draw your pattern, or have it stamped with flowers that you fancy: White and pink clover blossoms are lovely, then violets, fern patterns. You embroider them closely, or you can outline them very simply; but, of course, the more exquisitely you do the embroidery, the handsomer your mats will be. You can make a set round, oblong, or square, but the round and oblong ones must be scalloped on the edges and button-holed edge worked. They show off your old mahogany polish to perfection. Then you must wash them at home so as not to fade them; wash as I did mine, in a bowl of warm rain water and ivory soap lather, and iron on wrong side while damp.



OAKDALE, L. I.

RESIDENCE OF W. K. VANDERBILT.

Where the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough spent their Honeymoon.

For the Maryland Farmer.

**NEW YORK FASHIONS.**

**Evening Materials : Party Gowns : Flowers :**  
**Furs : New Boas : Capes : Jackets ;**  
**Christmas presents.**

It is hardly possible to overestimate the favor accorded to satin as an evening material. Entire dresses of it are always in order; in simplicity, it befits the young society woman, and in richness, it is well adapted to the matron. Satin moreover is a fabric particularly suited to a display of ornamental garniture. For this reason doubtless, and also because lavishly trimmed corsages are a feature of the time, satin bodices become beautiful creations, by means of artificial flowers laid upon them. Shoulder bouquets rise high in bewitching coquettishness or low lying sprays fall over the sleeve in graceful lavishness, while around the neck and sometimes pendant from chiffon or mousseline berthas, run kindred blossoms. Small flowers of course must be called into requisition; the great popularity of pink roses, brings them forth in the sweet modesty of wild varieties or the richer glow of budding blossoms, but great use is made of violets, forget me nots, orchids, carnations or

wisteria that in shades unknown to nature, fall over full sleeves in captivating carelessness.

**Beautiful Evening Gowns**

are made of chiffon or mousseline showing delicate embroidered sprays or richer styles are embellished by white lace designs put on in applique. Not less charming are rather heavy gauzes that serve as foundations for large, yet delicate floral tracteries in brocade and mention need only be made of chiffon or mousseline in delicate evening shades, to bring up visions of fairy like dresses that delight equally by a lovely simplicity. Crepon, of course, must commend itself: the present is a day of crepon and chiefly for skirts, yet sometimes for entire dresses, it well fulfils its mission as an important quota in womanly attire.

**Furs.**

C. C. Chayne, a well known autocrat of the fur trade, displays a very large assortment of fur capes, since they are the first choice in out door garments. The demand for collar-ettes, boas and neck scarfs in fur, is also extraordinary and in view of this, such changes are made in scarfs or boas, that they have become really new articles of dress. Doubtless

in view of the many jackets that open to show fancy vests, the chest is sometimes completely covered by successive tails. as many as twelve being placed in three rows that together reach from the throat to the waist. From such extreme, various modifications occur: bunches of tails extending from the throat, are spread over the chest and sometimes the four claws of a little animal embrace the wearer for whose protection its life has been made a sacrifice. Sometimes there are tails at the back of the scarf or boa and quite large fisher boas extend about the neck in a roll and hang in equal size to the waist.

#### Collarettes

are a welcome addition to capes or jackets made with a view to such finish and there are elegant examples that show long ends in front, occasionally reaching almost to the bottom of the dress. Collarettes and capes as well, made of chinchilla, rank high, and other favorite furs are Persian lamb, mink, seal or undyed Hudson Bay otter. Young ladies are partial to fur jackets, because admitting a free use of the arms in outdoor sports and as all jackets are short, the cost is proportionately less.

#### Christmas Presents

andkerchiefs are a favorite holiday present and in view of demand, are shown in full lines and at all prices. Hemstitching or embroidery or both combined, remain fashionable and where the embroidery is done

by hand and elaborate, the results are very choice. High grade perfumery is always a most acceptable Christmas offering and in this line, nothing can surpass Murray and Lanman's Florida water. It is a most appropriate gift for either a lady or gentleman

in conjunction with a half dozen handkerchiefs and one of the many atomizers of artistic designs, or a pair of toilet bottles, of which all leading stores make a fine display at this season, it constitutes a refined and acceptable gift. Combinations of glass and silver are the fashionable style for all articles of the toilet, such as pomade or salve boxes, perfume bottles or the like and the more

ostly articles are finished with gold. Quadruple plate is, however, both handsome and durable. ROSALIND MAY.

Mrs. Rover recommends plenty of salad in the diet for nervous persons. Fat around the nerves, she says, smooths them out very quickly. Meat, such as lean roast beef, broiled steak, broiled mutton, or broiled chops, should be used three times a day. Cereals are to be avoided and little fruit taken, and such as is should be eaten at the end of breakfast, or luncheon, never in the latter part of the day. White bread toasted in the oven, or whole wheat bread, coffee without sugar at breakfast, very weak tea once a day, without sugar or cream, and no sweets or desserts are more suggestions for the bill of fare.

#### An Old Eastern Shore Corn Pone.

Golden meal scalded through its every atom, enveloped in oak leaves, enthroned in the great oven, warming and seasoning and sweetening all night, and then the rich, mellow, yellow, smoking slices brought upon the table in the morning hungry for the butter and honey! King Charles himself, amid all his French gluttony, tasted no more dainty morsel than that.

#### OLD "HOWARD RECEIPT,"

##### For Making Sausage and Curing Meat.

This receipt has been used by old families of Maryland on the Eastern Shore and in other portions of the State for over 100 years. The philanthropist, Geo. Peabody, of England, always wrote for hams cured by the "Howard Receipt."

##### Meat.

To 1,000 pounds meat, use 3 pecks fine salt, 4 pounds saltpetre, 2 teacups red pepper, 2 qts. hickory ashes and 1 qt. molasses. Mix together and rub thoroughly into the meat.

##### Sausage.

To 12 lbs. meat, use 28 teaspoons sage, 1 teaspoon red pepper, 3 teaspoons black pepper, and 11 teaspoons fine salt.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

**Lewis C. Beatty**, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry All varieties. Circular free.

**The Best Brooder**, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

**Jacob Bower**, Kilbuck, Ohio. Black Langshan's. Birds and Eggs for Sale.

**Capon** Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

**Barbour & Son**, Eggs ¼ Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2. 10 Var. E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

**B. Hammerschmidt**, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

**F. L. Hooper**. Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

**S. H. Merryman**. \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

**Enterprise Poultry Yards**. Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

**O. K. Feed** is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

**Wm. M. Hughes**, Box 56. Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs B. P. Rocks. Games, Bantams.

**A. F. Williams**, Monitor Incubator, best in the country. Bristol, Conn.

**Von Culin Incubator Co.** Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

**Orrs Mills** Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas. P. Rocks Wyandottes. P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

**F. B. Zimmer & Co.** Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

**Hammondon. (N. J.) Incubator Co.** Incubators and Brooders

**John W. Silcott**, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15.

**Geo. A. Friedrichs**, Erie, Pa., White Fowls—Polish, Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

**Prairie State** Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agt H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa

**J. D. Engel**, Middleburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

**Caponize** Instructions mailed free. William H. Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**S. C. White Leghorns** only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J. Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

**Black Langshans**. Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50 S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W. Va

**Eggs and Stock**, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

**Maryland Agricultural Co.** Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

**R. S. Cole**, Harmans, Md. Single C. Brown Leghorn fowls and eggs from premium stock.

## The Mammoth Bronze Turkey.

They are a cross of the wild male turkey says the "Western Rural," with the New England female, producing a bird of very large size, superb plumage and carriage, and following more closely the points of the male than that of the female.

They are undoubtedly indigenous to Mexico and the United States; hence, their name is a misnomer, given, it is probable, from the real or fancied resemblance of the head of the bird to the trappings of the early Turkish soldiers. Yet some good authorities say that the turkey received its name from the country, Turkey, from which it was once thought to have come. Their name, "Mammoth," is given to them because of their large size and "Bronze" is from the slight tinge of bronze color on their feathers.

In breeding, an excess of care must be taken when first hatched, as they are extremely delicate. They are the tenderest and most liable to disease of all our domestic fowl, but once passed into maturity, they have a hardiness and disregard to storm and exposure in marked



MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY.

contrast to their early weakness. They inherit the nomadic habits of the wild turkey and must not be confined.

I prefer the bronze turkey on account of its size as they are decidedly the largest of all breeds. The male quite often attains the weight of thirty five to forty pounds, and well developed hens weighing twenty-five pounds are not rare.

When crossed with the White turkey, they will produce quite a number of birds called the Blue turkeys in this section. They do not attain to such high weights as the Bronze but they are some larger than the White having the characteristics of both. I have tried them as mothers and find them most excellent as such. They are very hardy when young, as I had very few losses except those that were caught by the crows. Yet I cannot say they are equal to the Bronze. If any one has had much experience with this last cross I spoke of, I would be glad to hear from him.

The bronze turkey, we are informed, has recently been introduced in Bermuda by U. S. A. surgeon Greenleaf, where it is flourishing. [Ed.]

#### Immature Pullets.

The strongest chicks are produced from eggs laid by old hens. Pullets will lay a large number of imperfectly formed eggs when they begin to lay, and the eggs will hatch, but chicks from them are liable to be weak, and consequently not easily raised. Another point to observe is that some pullets begin to lay before they are fully matured. Such pullets should never be used as breeders. Only the full grown, large pullets which were hatched early in the season should be

selected, and if no pullets are in the flock, then it is better to use hens instead.

---

The Executive Com. of the American Poultry Association has voted to hold its 20th annual session in Washington, D.C. Feb. 15th, 1896. The Association has members in nearly every State in the Union. Mr. G. O. Brown of Balto., is first vice-pres't. The National Poultry and Pigeon Association will hold its exhibition in Washington at the same time.

#### A Fruitful Fowl.

We are indebted to a French scientist for the information that the egg-chamber of an average healthy hen contains 600 eggs, and that, as a rule, it takes nine years to lay them. More than half of the eggs—between 300 and 375—are laid during the second, third, and fourth years, and the number gradually decreases from fifteen to thirty being laid in the eighth year, and from one to ten in the ninth; from all which it is manifest that it does not pay to feed a hen after the fourth year. There has long been an impression that hens after that age are unproductive, but the French scientist is the first to tell us why they cannot be productive. It is just such information as this that is needed by farmers and poultry dealers, and those who furnish it and disseminate it are in a sense public benefactors.

---

#### Poultry Notes.

Sunflower seed add luster to the plumage.

Oats are one of the very best feeds for moulting hens.

If you are obliged to confine the fowls, see that they have a supply of green food daily.

### Wheatfields Disappearing in England.

At the annual congress of the National Agricultural Union held in London, the Earl of Winchelsea made the opening address. He said that the feature of the past year was the fact that 513,000 acres of wheat land had ceased to grow wheat. This meant, he explained, that the country was deprived of 2,000,000 quarters of home-grown food and that 20,000 laborers were thrown out of work, which, including their families, showed that 100,000 persons had been driven from the land. The Earl concluded: "We are becoming more and more dependent upon foreign and, possibly, hostile countries."

The Earl of Winchelsea is the proprietor of the excellent agricultural journal "The Cable" published weekly in London.—Ed.

### Messrs. S. M. SIBLEY & Co.

Those readers of the Maryland Farmer who keep horses or cattle, will always find a superior quality of feed, grain or hay at the Warehouses of Messrs. Sibley & Co. 213 and 215 W. Camden St. These gentlemen are noted for their straightforward way of doing business, and farmers will find any

consignment they may send to them satisfactorily accounted for. Messrs. Sibley & Co., are also agents for Wilburs White Rock Hoof Packing, and Wilburs Seed Meal, both articles of proved excellence.

### Something to Remember

That Rheumatism can be cured with *Royal Mustard Oil Liniment*. The greatest household remedy on earth for man and beast. A sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, swelling, diphtheria, sore throat, toothache, earache, sprains, bruises, burns, cramp, colic and all other pains. Keep a bottle in your house at all times. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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A Valuable Pamphlet telling how to save \$10 to \$15 per ton on fertilizers, and how to fertilize most economically and effectively, sent FREE Address  
S. M. Harris, Moreton Farm (P. O.), New York.

## FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

The oldest and best, consequently there are many imitations of the same and merchants say: "This is as good as Foutz's." Why do they say this? Because they make more on some cheap powder. GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR AND NO OTHER.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

## E. S. ADKINS & CO.,

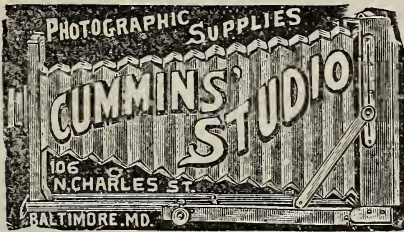
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Box Shooks. Stair Work,  
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SALISBURY, MD.



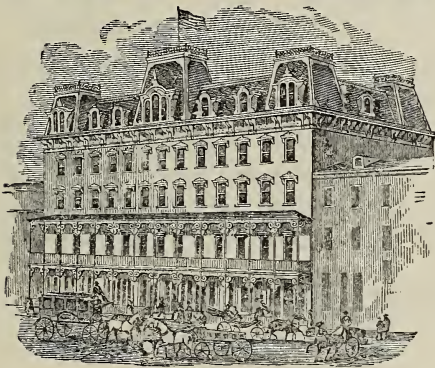
Mr. Jas. C. Zollinhofer, for the past eight years with Jas. S. Cummins, has opened a Studio at No. 21 W. Lexington St., where he is prepared to do all classes of work pertaining to photography.

Developing and printing for Amateurs a specialty.



The high standard of work performed at the Studio of the late Jas. S. Cummins will be maintained by experienced artists, and every endeavor made to please the patrons. We hope to merit a further share of your patronage.

Respectfully yours,  
G. O. Cummins.



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The "MALTRY" is the only House in BALTIMORE conducted on both the

### AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

Its location, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

\$2 and \$2.50 per Day on the American Plan. 75c to \$1.25 on the European.

Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including our First-Class Passenger Elevator, which will be in constant operation, making a'l parts of the house desirable and easy of access.

O. A. FOWLER, Manager.

## THE GOTTSCALK CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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# POINTER

## Maryland Rye.



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400 Acres in Nursery Stock.

100 Acres in Orchards.

100 Acres in Small Fruits.

We offer to our customers an immense stock. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Grapes &c., all standard sorts. Also the new varieties of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., wholesale and retail. Catalogue mailed on application. Agents Wanted. Write for terms.

## FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,

Office: Cor. Baltimore and Paca Sts., Baltimore, Md,

## BERLIN NURSERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**Peach Trees**, grown from natural seed and free from any disease.

5 to 6 ft. at \$60.00 per 1000. 4 to 5 ft. \$50.00 per 1000. 3 to 4 ft. \$40.00 per 1000.  
2 to 3 ft. \$30.00 per 1000.

**Apple Trees**, Extra, 6 to 7 ft. at \$8.00 per 100. 5 to 7 ft. \$7.00 per 100.  
4 to 6 ft. \$6.00 per 100.

**Asparagus Roots**. Conover's One year at \$1.50 per 1000. year \$2.50.  
Barr's Mammoth, 1 year at \$2.50 2 year at \$3.00 per 1000. Palmetto, 1 year \$2.50,  
2 year \$3.00 per 1000. Donald's Elmira, 1 year \$4.00, 2 year \$6.00 per 1000.

**Strawberry Plants**. Lady Thompson, \$3.00 per 1000. Tennessee Prolific  
\$4.00 per 1000. BERLIN, (New) \$10.00 per 1000. 75 other varieties at low price  
for Fall or Spring. Address

**J. G. Harrison & Sons,**

20 page Catalogue free.

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**CHILLS, AGUE & MALARIA**  
— CURED BY —  
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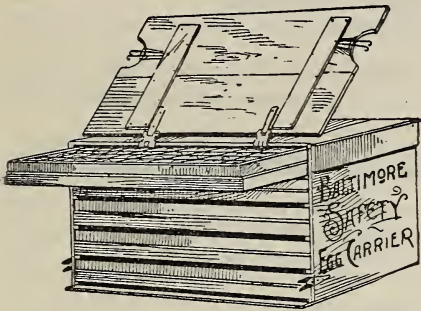
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Mill feed by the car load a specialty. Consignments Solicited. Field seed of all kinds.

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CAPACITY: 12 DOZ. AND 30 DOZ.

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**218 N. HOLLIDAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.**

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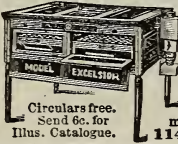
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**HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM—**

With the MODEL

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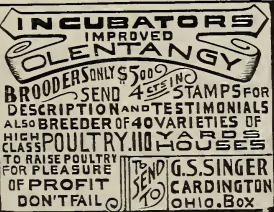
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. **GEO. H. STAHL,** 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.



Circulars free.  
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 BROODER ONLY \$5.00  
 SEND 4c. STAMPS FOR  
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 ALSO BREEDER OF 40 VARIETIES OF  
 HIGH CLASS POULTRY IN 10 HOUSES  
 TO RAISE POULTRY  
 FOR PLEASURE  
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 DON'T FAIL  
 SEND G.S. SINGER  
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**Do you Handle Eggs?**

THEN YOU NEED THE

**BALTIMORE SAFETY EGG CARRIER**

The latest and most complete crate ever produced for the Safe Transportation of Eggs.

No more broken or cracked Eggs  
 if shipped in this case.

The entire case can be examined and counted in one minute.

For further description and prices write to the

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**WILBUR SEED MEAL COMPANY,**

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**DR. THOS. W. SPRANKLIN.**

Endorses Wilbur's White Rock Hoof Packing and says: "I have made a thorough test of it and find it softens hard and contracted feet, and removes inflammation, soreness and lameness." **Dr. Thomas W. Spranklin.**

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Gentlemen:—Having given the Wilbur's Seed Meal a fair trial on several horses which had been out of condition, we noted a marked improvement within a few days. They commenced taking on flesh, and improved in spirits, and after a little over 30 days use we can cheerfully recommend it, believing it to be one of the very best articles of the kind ever placed on the market. We shall continue to use it, believing it to be a saving of feed, as well as keeping the horse in better condition. Yours **RICE BROS.**

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US. We sell your Poultry, Veals, Fruits and all produce at highest prices. DAILY RETURNS. For stencils, prices and references, write **F. I. SAGE & SONS, 183 Reade St., N. Y.**

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# Potash.

A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boasting special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking.

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93 Nassau St., New York.

## An Exposition Flyer.

The Cotton States and International Exposition is open and in full blast. The Southern Railway "Piedmont Air Line" filled the city on opening day. Never in the history of the world has an exposition opened under more favorable auspices than the Cotton States Exposition, which will last for three months. To accommodate the heavy travel for the last ten days the Southern Railway, naturally the only line between New York and Atlanta, has been running its limited trains in three and four sections loaded with exhibitors and visitors to the Gate City. The service of the Southern could not be better.

The trains are run on schedule time, and its equipment is most excellent in every respect. The dining-car service deserves special mention. Commencing on Oct. 6, in addition to the two limited trains now running, a third limited train, known as "The Exposition Flyer," will be put on, leaving New York at 10 a. m. and reaching Atlanta the following morning for breakfast.

Travel was heavier to the opening of the Cotton States Exposition than to the Chicago World's Fair.

No line in the world equals the New York Central in the comfort and speed of its trains and the beauty and variety of its scenery.

In the opinion of a prominent English expert, the New York Central possesses the most perfect system of block signals in the world.

8½ hours, New York to Buffalo; 9¼ hours, New York to Niagara Falls; 24 hours, New York to Chicago; 21¼ hours, New York to Cincinnati; 29¼ hours, New York to St. Louis, via the New York Central.

The most comfortable route to St. Louis is the New York Central.

The best line to Cincinnati is the New York Central, through Buffalo and Cleveland.

The direct line to Niagara Falls is the New York Central.

Traveling by the New York Central, you start from the center of the city of New York, and reach the center of every important city in the country.

## Tours to the Golden Gate and Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The public are quick to recognize the advantages of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's perfect personally-conducted system is exemplified by the annual increase in the number of participants in tours organized under that system. Aside from this, the growing desire of Americans to see the wonders of their land is also an important factor in advancing this healthy sentiment in favor of travel.

The season's tours to California will be conducted in all respects as those of preceding years, and will leave New York and Philadelphia February 12 and March 11, 1896. On the first tour a stop will be made at New Orleans for the Mardi Gras festivities, and four weeks will be allowed in California. On the second tour four and one-half weeks will be allowed in California.

In addition to the tours to the Golden Gate, a series of tours to Jacksonville has been arranged. The tours will leave New York and Philadelphia January 28, February 4, 11, 18 and 25, and March 3, 1896, and allow two weeks stay in the "Land of Flowers."

Detail itineraries of these tours will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

# TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect November 4, 1895.)

## Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 7.20 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 10.50 night.

For Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Washington, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.45 x7.20, x8.00, 8.35 x9.30, 10.30, A. M. (12.00 noon 45 minutes,) 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (3.45, 45 minutes,) x4.10, 5.10, x5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x7.20, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.45 8.35, x9.30, 10.30, A. M., (12.00 M., 45 minutes,) 1.05, x2.40 x3.45, 45 minutes,) 5.10, x5.40 6.18, x7.20, x7.30, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.50 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., 10.10 P. M. daily, Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, 7.40, 10.30 A. M. For Winchester, 7.40 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 7.40 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 7.40, 8.10 10.30 A. M., 7.40 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, \*4.00, †8.10, §9.35 A. M., †1.20, (†4.20 stops at principal stations only.) \*5.25, \*6.30, \*11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, †4.00, †7.00, †8.10, §9.35, A. M. †1.20, †3.30, †4.20, †5.25, †6.30, †11.10, P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.10 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.05 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 8.20, A. M., \*6.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.50 A. M., 1.20 P. M., daily.

## Royal Blue Line from New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, (8.00 Dining Car) 8.55, (10.50 Dining Car) A. M., 12.20, (1.30 Dining Car) 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M.; 1.15 night, Sleeper attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

Sundays, 8.00 Dining Car, 9.55 Dining Car, A. M. 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car) 9. P. M., 1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 10.50 A. M. 12.20 1.30, P. M. Sundays 1.30 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, 8.00, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car, 8.55 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car,) A. M., 12.20, (1.30 Dining Car,) 3.50, 5.55 Dining Car, 9 P. M., 1.15 night, Sundays, 8.00 Dining Car, (9.55 Dining Car) A. M., 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, 5.55, Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.15 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.05 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.05 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. \*Daily. xExpress train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS

230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

R. B. CAMPBELL. HAS. O. SELL,

Gen. Manager Gen. Passenger Agent.

(In effect November 17, 1895.)

## Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

\*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex, Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—Main Line East of Emory Grove; also York, B. & H. Div; and G. and H. R. R.

†8.11 A. M.—Main Line B & C. V. R. R., P. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah

§9.30 A. M.—For Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge, York, B & H Div to Gettysburg; and G & H R. R. Tues, Thurs and Sat, to all points on B & H Division.

‡2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H. Div.

§4.00 P. M.—Accom. for Emory Grove and Alesia

†4.08 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. & W. R. R.

†5.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†8.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†10.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

\*11.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

\* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. § Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St.

All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

## Annapolis and Baltimore Short-Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7:15 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

1:10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

4:50 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6:45, 8:55, a. m. 12:00 m., and 3:50 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., 4:30, p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

On and after September 23, 1895, Steamer Sassafras will leave Georgetown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a. m.; Shallcross' 7.45; Cassiday's 8.00; Turner's Creek 8.15, Betterton 9.00; Buck Neck 10.15 and Gale's Wharf 10.30 a. m.

Returning leave Baltimore, Pier 6, Light st., at 10.30 a. m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the above landings.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

## TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in effect September 30, 1985.

### altc. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

#### For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

**RAILWAY DIVISION.** 4.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

**CHOPTANK RIVER LINE.** 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

**WICOMICO RIVER LINE.** 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 2.30 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

**NANTICOKE RIVER LINE.** 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

**GREAT WICOMICO AND PIANKATANK RIVER LINES.** 5. p. m. every Tuesday, and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing, Indian and Dyer's Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven, and Piankatank River to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday, and Thursday arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers leave from foot of South Street as follows:

**POCOMOKE RIVER LINE.** 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

**MESSONGO RIVER LINE.** 5.30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessex, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

**OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE.** 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday and Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Read's, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

**B. L. FLEMING, WILLARD THOMSON.**

Gen. Pass. and Freight Agt. Gen. Man.

### Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,

BALTIMORE.

**LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—**  
8:00 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

**LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR.**  
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

**SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—**

9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

**SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.**

**W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.**

### Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancellor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

#### RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m., Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

**E. E. WHEELER, Agent.**

### Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

**ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.**

## TRAVELERS GUIDE.

### Weems Steamboat Company

**PATUXENT RIVER ROUTE.**—Pier 2 Light st. For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run and Patuxent river as far as Benedict, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 a. m. For Fair Haven Plum Point, Governor's Run, 6.30 a. m. Tuesday and Friday. Freight received daily at Pier 8 Light St. From Pier 8 Light st., for the Patuxent river direct as far as Bristol, Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 3 p. m. Freight received daily.

**POTOMAC RIVER ROUTE.**—For Washington, Alexandria and all landings in the Potomac river. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m. For landings on the Potomac as far as Stone, Tuesday at 6 p. m. Freight received daily at Pier 9, Light st. Steamer leaves Seventh st. wharf, Washington, Sunday at 4 p. m., Monday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

**RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER ROUTE.**—For Fredericksburg and all landings on the Rappahannock river, Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. For the Rappahannock as far as Naylor, Wednesday at 4.30 p. m., Sunday at 2.30 P. M. Freight received at Pier 2, Light st., daily. No freight for out-going steamer received after 4 p. m., sailing days.

**HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,**  
Office, Pier 2, Light Street.

### The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.

Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously refurnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Betterton. **CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,** 204 Light Street.

### Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 2.30 p. m., daily except Sunday for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek and Centerville and landings on the Corsica river. At 10.30 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Boggles Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs and Chestertown.

Steamer **CORSICA**, at midnight, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs, Chestertown, Round Top, Buckingham, Deep Landing, Sprigs and Crumpton.

Freight received daily.

**GEORGE WARFIELD, President.**

### Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 p. m. for Westpoint, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 9.07 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf. Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points on the Southern Railway system. Way freight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.50; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at **GEIGAN & CO'S**, 205 East Baltimore street. **E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.**

**REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.**

### Annapolis,

### West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer **Emma Giles**, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.30 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.;

Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

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The proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy and will do the best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

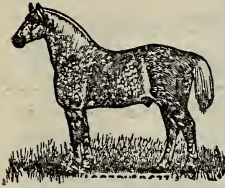
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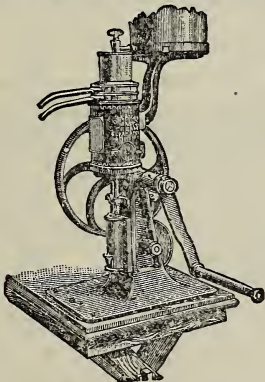
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Salt Water Bathing and Soak for Horses in the Chesapeake Bay, only two and one-half hours run on the Steamer Emma Giles to Spranklin Wharf, where they receive professional care, board and medicine at \$10 per month. Horses sent for and delivered. Disabled animals sent to boat in ambulance free. Box stall for all. Five hundred acres of land, with spring water in every field. Special rates given to firms with several or more horses to winter or pasture. The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the U. S. Horses are sent here for treatment from every section of the country. For further information call at

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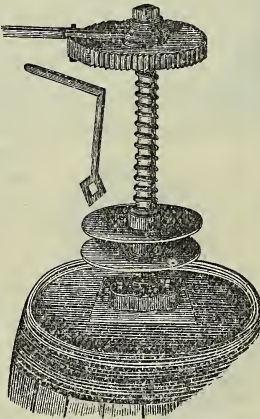
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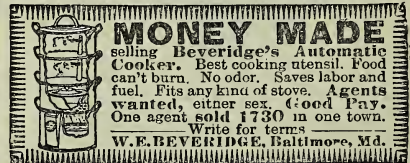


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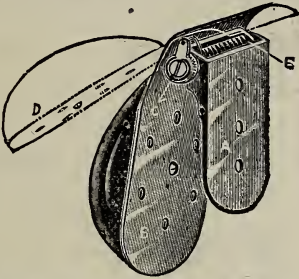
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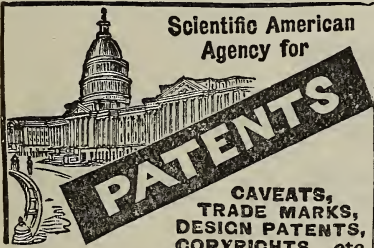


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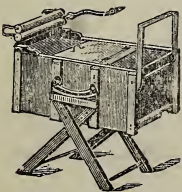
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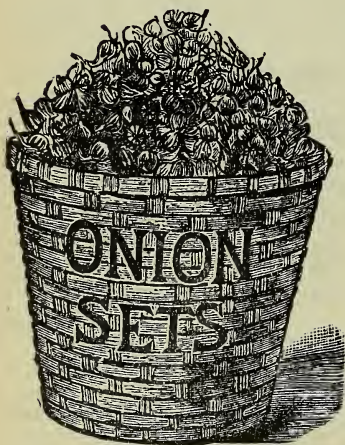
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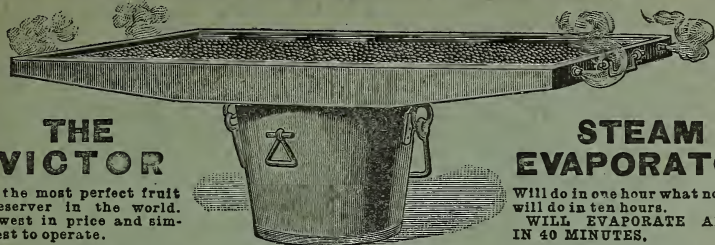
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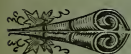
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